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AN

ABSTRACT

OF VARIOUS

PENAL and other STATUTES

RELATING TO THE

REVENUE of CUSTOMS,

FROM

28 EDW. III. to 32 GEO. III. inclusive,

FOR THE USE OF

MERCHANTS, BROKERS, and OFFICERS of the CUSTOMS in *general*, and the MASTERS of *Trading* VESSELS in particular,

DIGESTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS, *viz.*

Inwards, Outwards, and Coastwise.

INCLUDING PARTICULARLY THE

SMUGGLING ACTS, MANIFEST ACTS, REGISTER ACTS, AND THE CORN ACT;

Together with the LAWS in, and subsequent to, 1786, relating to the SOUTHERN, GREENLAND and NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

To which are added,

LISTS of GOODS prohibited to be IMPORTED and EXPORTED; as also a LIST of GOODS on Importation DUTY FREE.

WITH

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS TO THE WHOLE.

By JAMES EARNSHAW,

One of the SOLICITORS for His Majesty's CUSTOMS.

VOL. I.

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G.R. III.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the preſent flouriſhing State of the Commerce of this Country, the Maſters of *Trading* Veſſels, and others under their Command, compoſe a numerous Body of Perſons very uſeful to Society; from the Nature of their Situations they are more expoſed to heavy Penalties, and are perſonally ſubject to greater Reſtrictions, under the Revenue Laws, than any other Deſcription of Perſons whatever.

The Legiſlature did moſt certainly act from political Neceſſity in inflicting thoſe Penalties and impoſing thoſe Reſtrictions, having wiſely conſidered, that without them ſuch Perſons might be the Inſtruments of very ſerious Miſchief to the Community.

Though the Tendency of the various Penal and Reſtrictive Statutes, which have been made and are now in Force, is indiſputably for the Good of Society, yet in ſome Caſes they may be oppreſſive to the Subject; for a Perſon who has committed an Offence, through *Ignorance of the Law*, will find, that he cannot *legally* avail himſelf of *innocent Intentions*.

As

As Ignorance of the Law excuſeth no Man,* it is certain that every one ought to be acquainted with the Laws of his Country, but more eſpecially thoſe particular Laws, by which, in his Vocation, he is immeately affected.†

Beſides the Penalties to which the Maſters of Trading Veſſels, and others under their Command, are expoſed, and the Reſtrictions to which they are ſubject, and under which they are *perſonally* bound to act, the Legiſlature have found it neceſſary, as well for the Promotion and Extenſion, as for the Protection and Encouragement of the Trade of this Country, to permit the Importation of many Articles without Payment of Duty; to prohibit the Importation of certain Goods in any Way; and alſo to prohibit the Importation of various Articles, unleſs brought in a *particular Manner* and under *particular Circumſtances* of Importation; the Knowledge of which, it is preſumed, muſt be uſeful to the Maſters of Trading Veſſels.

In the Prohibitions relating to Importations there are Three grand Objects: Firſt, that our *own Manufactures* may

* If Ignorance of what we MIGHT know were admitted as a legitimate Excuſe, the Law would be of no Effect, but might always be eluded with Impunity. *Blackſtone on Laws in general.*

† As every Subject is intereſted in the Preſervation of the Laws, it is incumbent on every Man to be acquainted with thoſe at leaſt with which he is *immediately concerned*, leſt he ſhould incur the Inconvenience of living in Society without knowing the Obligations which it lays him under. *Blackſtone on the Study of the Law.*

may not be injured by the Introduction of certain Articles; they are therefore prohibited, ſuch as *Silks*, ready-wrought Wares, &c. Secondly, that our own *Shipping* and *Mariners* may be employed, which, at the ſame Time that it is a Nurſery for Seamen, keeps the Trade as much as poſſible in our own Hands: For this Purpoſe, ſo long ago as the Reign of Charles the Second, an Act, called the Act of Navigation, was made, the Object of which has always been conſidered to be, to force the Engliſh Trade into the *firſt Markets*; to effect which, the Prohibitions excluded all Shipping or Carriage of the Goods of Aſia, Africa or America, unleſs from the Place of their Growth, &c. Laſtly, *for the Security of the Revenue*, and to prevent the Landing of Goods without Payment of Duty; to effect which Purpoſe, Goods are required to be brought in certain Packages, and on board Ships of a certain Tonnage; for it was found by Experience, that, under Colour and Pretence of fair Trade, Goods were brought on board Veſſels of ſmall Tonnage, and in little Parcels, for the Convenience of landing; by which Means Smuggling could be carried on as Opportunity offered.

The Revenue Laws, which have been made for the ſeveral and reſpective Purpoſes before alluded to, are extremely numerous, from the various Subjects to which they relate, and are very intricate and perplexed, by reaſon of the Repeals, Alterations, Amendments and Explanations,

Explanations, which many of them from Time to Time have undergone.

In Conſideration whereof, I have employed my leiſure Hours in collecting and abſtracting various Penal and other Statutes relating to the Revenue of Cuſtoms, with Liſts added thereto of Goods prohibited to imported and exported, and a Liſt of Goods which, on Importation, may be entered Duty free; THE WHOLE of which is intended for the Uſe of the Maſters of Trading Veſſels, and others under their Command, whereby they may not only know the Penalties inflicted on them, and the Reſtrictions to which they are ſubject in a Variety of Caſes, but alſo the Prohibitions and Regulations which exiſt on the Importation of Goods into, and the Exportation thereof ſtom this Kingdom.

Independent of the Maſters of Trading Veſſels, for whoſe Uſe THE WHOLE of this Work is intended, ſome PARTS of it may be uſeful to Merchants, Brokers, and Officers of the Cuſtoms.

With regard to the Smuggling, Manifeſt and Regiſter Acts, as they contain Matters which in general are conſidered of Importance, I have taken them almoſt verbatim; but as to other Statutes, I have only inſerted ſuch Parts as appear beſt adapted to anſwer the *general Purpoſes* for which the Work was intended.

In reſpect to Duties, Drawbacks and Bounties, Mr. Nodin, of London, has publiſhed a Work; and as to the

the Salt Laws, they have more Relation to the Salt Revenue than to the Cuſtoms; I have therefore included very little on thoſe Subjects.

At the End of the Abſtract is a ſhort Index, by which every Thing contained in the Work may eaſily be referred to.

I ſhall not treſpaſs further on the Reader, but hope that, in the Peruſal of this Work, he will take along with him the Conſideration, that nothing on the ſame Plan has ever been preſented to the Public; that it is a Work intended merely to convey general Information, without treating on *particular Points* of Law; and that it embraces a Variety of Subjects collected from many Volumes of the Statutes, and reduced into ABSTRACT.

As the following Notes and Obſervations may be of Aſſiſtance to the Reader, in his Peruſal of this Work, they are here inſerted:

1. Every Contempt of a Statute is indictable, where *no other* Puniſhment is limited. 1 *Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown*, 60.

2. Where an Act of Parliament gives DISCRETIONARY Power, it ſhall be underſtood to mean acccording to the Rules of REASON, LAW and JUSTICE. 5 *Coke's Reports*, 100.

3. It may be laid down as an invariable Rule, that the Law favours Liberty, ſo that in the Conſtruction of a penal Statute, where the Interpretation is dubious, that Senſe muſt be purſued (all other Things being equal) which is more beneficial to the Party ſuffering; thus where Offenders are to be committed to Priſon *Twelve Months*, the Commitment may not be for a *Year*, unleſs ſo expreſſed in the Act, but the Month muſt be computed at Twenty-eight Days.

4. In Caſes where an *Oath* is required by an Act of Parliament, the *ſolemn Affirmation* of Quakers ſhall be allowed, though no expreſs Proviſion is made in the Act for that Purpoſe. 22 *Geo.* II. c. 46.

5. An Act, inflicting a Penalty for a *ſecond* Offence, muſt always be underſtood *after Conviction and Judgment for the firſt* Offence; for it doth not appear to be an Offence 'till Judgment by Proceeding of Law is given againſt the Offender. 2 *Coke's Inſtitute*, 468.

6. A Statute ought never to be ſo expounded as to have the *ſecondary* Intent defeat the *primary* Intent of it. *Parker's Reports*, 31.

7. In Smuggling, *all* preſent and aiding are *Principals*, and liable to the whole Penalty; but the Crown can only have *one* Satisfaction. *Comyn's Reports*, 606.

8. Where Officers of the Cuſtoms are to ſtay on board Ships 'till the Goods are delivered, they ſhould be allowed to lodge and ſhelter from the Weather, it being otherwiſe

otherwiſe impoſſible for them to continue on board with Safety, and execute their Duty. *An Opinion of King's Counſel.*

9. It is conſidered that *Special Sufferances* are not demandable of Right, as the Officers are obliged to attend their Duty *at the lawful Quays*; and, if they were compelled to attend at *others*, their Duty might be rendered impracticable, and the Crown obliged to multiply Officers as the Subjects thought fit to multiply their private Quays. *An Opinion of King's Counſel.*

10. In caſe of a Seizure made by an Officer, and afterwards attempted to be reſcued, the Officer may reſiſt Force by Force; and if the Death of one of the Perſons attacking ſhould enſue, it is not conſidered Murder. *An Opinion of King's Counſel.*

11. As to Ships or Goods which are become forfeited, it is conſidered, that the ALTERATION OF PROPERTY, by Diſpoſal after Forfeiture, makes no Difference in the Right to proſecute, as the Owner loſes his Right *the Moment the Forfeiture is incurred*, and cannot convey the Property to another: The Forfeitures accrue before Conviction, and are reduced *into Poſſeſſion* before the Information is filed. *An Opinion of King's Counſel.*

12. It has been frequently decided in the Court of Exchequer, that the PRIVITY OF OWNERS is not neceſſary to incur a Forfeiture of Ships or Carriages, &c. bringing or carrying Goods contrary to Law, as the Forfeiture is in the THING, and not in the PERSON.

13. Principals are conſidered in general as anſwerable for the Act of their Servants or Agents, againſt whom the Principals have a Remedy for Damages, in conſequence of any Act committed againſt the Will and to the Prejudice of ſuch Principals. *An Opinion of King's Counſel.*

14. The Capture of *Prize* Goods, in Time of War, ſuperſedes all Reſtrictions of Importation, making that lawful, which in Time of Peace would be otherwiſe, ſuch Goods being brought NOT IN THE WAY OF TRADE, but by NECESSITY. *An Opinion of King's Counſel.*

15. It has often been decided in the Court of Exchequer, that an IMPORTATION is coming voluntarily into Port with an *Intention to land*; or if a Veſſel be driven into Port by Diſtreſs, and SMUGGLING is afterwards carried on, that will conſtitute an Importation.

16. Where a Perſon is required to make Oath of certain Particulars according to THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE, (as in reporting a Ship's Cargo) it has been declared to be the Law, in the Court of Exchequer, that he ſhould uſe all proper Diligence in the Diſcharge of his Duty, and take Care to furniſh himſelf with ſufficient Information to comply with the Law; for it will be no Excuſe if he is not poſſeſſed of THAT KNOWLEDGE, which, from his Situation, it might *reaſonably be expected* he OUGHT to have.

17. It

17. It is conſidered that BREAKING BULK makes an Importation of the *whole* Cargo, but not where a Veſſel regularly and fairly reports Part of her Cargo *for Exportation*.

18. Where a Penalty is inflicted on a Perſon having POSSESSION of Goods, it is not neceſſary that ſuch Perſon ſhould have ACTUAL *Poſſeſſion*, for he will be liable in caſe they come into the Poſſeſſion of an Agent or Servant with HIS PRIVITY *or by* HIS DIRECTION. *Comyn's and Parker's Reports.*

19. It is conſidered that the Children of *Aliens*, born in England or the Britiſh Plantations, are *natural-born* Subjects, as to Matters of Cuſtoms and other Privileges. *An Opinion of King's Counſel.*

20. In Caſes where Proof is required, it is the firſt Rule, in relation to Evidence, that there muſt be given the *utmoſt Evidence* the Nature of the Fact is capable of; for the Deſign of the Law is to come to rigid Demonſtration, and there can be no Demonſtration of a Fact without the *beſt Evidence* the Nature of the Thing is capable of: But where a Fact itſelf *cannot be proved*, that which comes neareſt to the Proof of the Fact is, the Proof *of the Circumſtances which neceſſarily and uſually attend ſuch Fact*; this is called *Preſumption*, and ſtands inſtead of the Proof of the Fact. *Gilbert's Law of Evidence.*

Note, As it frequently happens to be neceſſary for Perſons to lay Proof before the Commiſſioners of the

the Cuſtoms, the above is inſerted, that the Reader may know the *ſtrict Rule* in relation to Evidence; for it is a Circumſtance which often occurs, that the *beſt Proof* is not given in a Caſe 'till abſolutely required, though the Party *is in Poſſeſſion of it*, by which unneceſſary Difficulties and Delays are occaſioned.

21. By the Law of Nations, all Ships belonging to Foreigners in Amity with His Majeſty are to have the Liberty of the Britiſh Ports, being driven in by Neceſſity, or coming to refit, or ſupply with Water or other Neceſſaries their Ships ſhall want, and may ſtay in Port to anſwer ſuch their Occaſions; and ſuch their coming in ſhall not be taken to be an IMPORTATION, *without breaking Bulk:* But if the Ship come into Port WITHOUT any *viſible Occaſion*, or will ſtay LONGER *than ſuch Occaſions require*, it is conſidered to amount to a fair Preſumption that the INTENT of coming was to DISCHARGE; and therefore *ſuch coming in and ſtaying in* Port will make an Importation, and ſubject the MASTER, SHIP AND GOODS to Cuſtoms, Penalties and Forfeitures, according to the Lading and the Circumſtances of Importation. *An Opinion of King's Counſel.*

ERRATA.

Page.	No.					
64,	127,	for		c. 37,	read	c. 47.
88,	159,	—	24 Geo. III. c. 47,	—	26 Geo. III.	c. 40.
143,	241,	—	29 Geo. III. c. 68,	—	31 Geo. III.	c. 30.
148,	243,	—	28 Geo. III. c. 34,		Ditto.	

216, Table III. for Wire, viz. *Wire* foreign, &c. read CARD Wire foreign.

226, Table VII. Cambrick, No. 3, for *Britiſh* Ships read Britiſh BUILT Ships.

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AN

ABSTRACT

OF VARIOUS

PENAL and other STATUTES

RELATING TO THE

REVENUE of CUSTOMS,

From 28 EDWARD III. to 32 GEORGE III. inclusive.

INWARDS.

	ACTS.
1. NO Manner of Ship fraught towards England or elsewhere shall be compelled to come into any Port of England, nor there to abide, against the Will of the Masters and Mariners of the same, or of the Merchants whose the Goods be; and if such Ships come of their own Good-will, or be driven by Tempest, or other Misfortune or Mischief, to any Port in England, and the Masters, Mariners or Merchants will sell or deliver Part of their Merchandize, it shall be lawful for every Man to buy the same, without Impeachment, in the Port where such Ship shall come, albeit the said Merchandize be not put on Land to sell; so that the Masters, Mariners and Merchants, after they have sold what pleaseth	28 Ed. III. c. 13. 20 Ric. c. 2.

ACTS.

them, and paid thereof the Cuſtom, may freely depart and go with their Ship and the Remnant of their Goods whither it ſhall pleaſe them, without Cuſtom thereof to be paid: And that none, of what Condition he be, ſhall diſturb any Ship, or meddle with the Sale of the Merchandize, otherwiſe he ſhall incur a grievous Forfeiture to the King, according to the Quantity of the Treſpaſs.

Note, This Law does not extend to *prohibited* Goods.

In this and other Laws before the Union, *England and Scotland* were not on the ſame Footing; but, by 5 Ann. c. 8. uſually called the Act of Union, England and Scotland are united into One Kingdom, by the Name of *Great Britain*, and Scotland is to be under the ſame Prohibitions, Reſtrictions, &c. in regard to Trade, &c. as England.

Though this Law gives free Liberty for Ships to come into *any Port*, there are ſubſequent Acts, according to which, Ships laden with particular Articles can only import into particular Ports; as Tobacco, Pepper, Hats, &c. See Liſt of Prohibitions.

2. Goods brought from beyond the Seas may not be taken up, or laid on Land, out of any Veſſel, Lighter or Boat, being not in Leak or Wreck, but at lawful Hours, viz. from the 1ſt of March to the 30th of September, between Sun-riſing and Sun-ſetting, and from the 30th of September to the 1ſt of March, between Seven in the Morning and Four in the Afternoon, and only upon the lawful Places, Quays or Wharfs in every Port, without *ſpecial* Sufferance and Leave from the Officers of the Cuſtoms, on Forfeiture of

1 Eliz. c. 11.
13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.
14 Geo. III. c. 56.
27 Geo. III. c. 13.

ſuch

ſuch Goods, or the Value, and £100. by the Maſter or other Perſon taking Charge of the Veſſel.

Goods imported into the Port of *London* may be unladen at any of the lawful Quays, between the Tower and London Bridge, between Sun-riſing and Sun-ſetting, from the 10th of September to the 10th of March, and between Six in the Morning and Six in the Evening from the 10th of March to the 10th of September, giving Notice to the proper Officers. 13th Rule in Book of Rates annexed to 12 Car. II. c. 4. 27 Geo. III. c. 13.

Note, By the Conſolidation Act, 27 Geo. III. c. 13. all Goods, except Diamonds, Jewels, Pearls, precious Stones and Bullion, and freſh Fiſh, Britiſh taken and imported in Britiſh Ships, and alſo except Turbots and Lobſters, whether ſuch Goods are liable to Duty or not, muſt be regularly entered and landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer; therefore, as Diamonds, &c. are not required to be entered or landed in the Preſence of an Officer, the Landing them at particular Hours, or by ſpecial Sufferance, is not requiſite.

See Note 9 in the General Notes and Obſervations, after the Introduction, as to *ſpecial Sufferances*.

3. The Maſter, or other Perſon taking Charge of any Ship, ſhall not ſuffer *any Goods* to be diſcharged, until he hath declared to the Cuſtomer, or other Officers of the Port of Arrrival, the Names of the Merchants or Laders, and truly anſwered on Oath, if required, *ſuch Queſtions* concerning his Lading as ſhall be miniſtered by ſuch Cuſtomer, &c. openly, in the Cuſtom-Houſe or otherwiſe, upon Forfeiture of £100. 1 Eliz. c. 11.

ACTS.

Note, The *Queſtions*, it ſhould ſeem, muſt be lawful, and not tend to make the Maſter criminate himſelf by drawing Confeſſions from him, as no Perſon can be called upon to give Evidence againſt himſelf, by which he may become liable to Penalties. See Note to No. 2. as to *Diamonds*, *&c.* which may be landed without any Regulation or Reſtriction.

4. No Perſon ſhall bring from beyond the Seas any Popiſh Primers, Ladies Pſalters, Manuals, Roſaries, Popiſh Catechiſms, Miſſals, Breviaries, Portals, Legends and Lives of Saints, containing ſuperſtitious Matter, printed or written in any Language, nor any ſuperſtitious Book printed or written in the Engliſh Tongue, on Forfeiture of 40*s.* for every Book. — 3 Ja. c. 5.

5. All Goods whatever, liable to the Payment of Duties, unſhipped with Intention to be laid on Land, the Duties not being firſt paid or ſecured, and all prohibited Goods which ſhall be unſhipped with Intention to be laid on Land, are forfeited, together with the Veſſels, Boats, &c. *made uſe of* in the Landing, Removing, Carriage or Conveyance of ſuch Goods; and the Perſons who ſhall be aſſiſting or otherwiſe concerned in Unſhipping, or to whoſe Hands the Goods ſhall knowingly come after the Unſhipping thereof, ſhall forfeit Treble the Value thereof. — 12 Car. II. c. 4. 8 Ann. c. 7. 27 Geo. III. c. 13.

Note, See Liſt of Prohibitions for Goods prohibited. It has been decided in the Court of Exchequer, that a Veſſel, &c. will be forfeited by theſe Laws, having Goods on board unſhipped contrary thereto, though ſuch Veſſel, &c. never was *navigated or moved* with the Goods on board. If the Goods are once received or put

on

on board, that is deemed the MAKING USE of her *in the Removal, &c.* and the Forfeiture is incurred accordingly.

6. No Ship arriving from Parts beyond the Seas ſhall be above Three Days coming from Graveſend to the Place of her Diſcharge in the River of Thames, without touching or ſtaying at any Wharf, Key or Place adjoining to either Shore, between Graveſend and Cheſter Quay, unleſs apparently hindered by contrary Winds, Drought of Water, or other juſt Impediment, to be allowed by ſuch Perſons as are appointed for managing the Cuſtoms, &c. and then, or before, the Maſter or Purſer for that Voyage ſhall make a juſt and true Entry, upon Oath, of the Burthen, Contents and Lading of ſuch Ship, with the particular Marks, Numbers, Qualities and Contents of every Parcel of Goods therein laden, TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE; alſo where and in what Port ſhe took in her Lading, of what Country built, how manned, who was Maſter during the Voyage, and who are the Owners thereof; and in all Outports or Members to come directly up to the Place of Unlading, as the Condition of the Port requires and will admit, and make Entries as aforeſaid, on the Penalty of £. 100. 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.

Note, The *Mate* of a Veſſel has been convicted in the Court of Exchequer for not making a juſt Report; therefore the Perſon who makes the Report as Maſter is, for that Purpoſe, conſidered as Maſter, otherwiſe the Law might be evaded by the real Maſter not making the Report.

See Note 16 in the General Notes and Obſervations after the Introduction, as to the Conſtruction of the Words TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE.

ACTS.

See alſo the Note to No. 2. as to *Diamonds*, &c. which may be landed without any Regulation or Reſtriction.

7. Officers of the Cuſtoms are authorized to go and enter on board any Ship, inward bound, and from thence to bring on Shore into His Majeſty's Store-houſe all ſmall Parcels of fine Goods, or other Goods which ſhall be found in Cabins, Cheſts, Trunks or other ſmall Package, or in any private or ſecret Place in or out of the Hold of the Ship, which may occaſion a juſt Suſpicion that they were intended to be fraudulently conveyed away; and the Officers may freely ſtay and remain on board 'till all the Goods are diſcharged out of the Ship; and if any Maſter, Purſer, Boatſwain or other taking Charge of the Ship, or any other Perſon whatever, ſhall ſuffer any Truſs, Bale or other Package to be opened on board the Ship, and the Goods therein to be embezzled, carried away or put into any other Form or Package, after the Ship comes into her Port of Diſcharge, in every ſuch Caſe the ſaid Maſter, &c. ſhall forfeit £ 100.

13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.

8. All Goods not reported, and found on board any Ship without Payment of Duty, after clearing by the proper Officers and diſcharging the Tidewaiters or Watchmen, *are forfeited*; and if ſuch Goods have been concealed, the Maſter or other Perſon taking Charge of the Ship ſhall forfeit £ 100.

13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.
5 Geo. I. c. 11.
9 Geo. I. c. 8.
2 Geo. II. c. 28.
8 Geo. II. c. 21.
15 & 16 Geo. II. c. 33.
20 Geo. II. c. 47.
27 Geo. II. c. 18.
33 Geo. II. c. 16.
7 Geo. III. c. 35.
14 Geo. III. c. 86.
21 Geo. III. c. 29.
28 Geo. III. c. 23.

Note, If the Maſter be not privy to the Concealment, and can prove that it did not happen from wilful Neglect, or Want of reaſonable Care in the Diſcharge of his Duty, it ſhould ſeem that the Penalty cannot be recovered.

As

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As to the *Forfeiture*, it is a temporary Law, and to continue in Force 'till the 29th of September, 1795, and from thence to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

9. If any Goods ſhall be taken into any Bark, Hoy, Lighter, Barge, Wherry or Boat, out of any Ship arriving from Foreign Parts, without a Warrant and the Preſence of One or more Officers of the Cuſtoms, ſuch Bark, &c. ſhall be forfeited, and the Maſter, Purſer, Boatſwain or other Mariner of any Ship inward bound, knowing and conſenting thereto, ſhall forfeit the Value of the Goods ſo unſhipped. — 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.

Note, See the Note to No. 2. as to Diamonds, &c. which may be landed without any Regulation.

10. No Ship, Veſſel or Boat, appointed and employed ordinarily for the Carriage of Letters and Packets, ſhall (unleſs licenſed by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms) import any Goods or Merchandize, on Forfeiture of £ 100. to be paid by the Maſter, with Loſs of his Place; and all Goods found on board the Veſſel ſhall be forfeited. — 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.

Note, See Note to No. 8. as to Privity.

11. No Perſon ſhall import any Foreign Bone Lace, Cutwork, Fringe, Embroidery, Bandſtrings or Needlework of Silk or Thread, or any or either of them, nor Buttons *of any Sort*, on Forfeiture thereof and £ 100. for every Offence. — 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 13. 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 10.

Note, That by 5 Ann. c. 17. 27 Geo. III. c. 13. and 28 Geo. III. c. 27. Foreign Lace made of Thread in the Spaniſh Low Countries, or any other Place not in the Dominion of the French King or Duke of Anjou, may be imported. Alſo Millinery and Hardware Buttons may be imported from

France

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France and Holland, and East India Needlework may be imported. See List of Prohibitions.

12. No Person shall import, by way of Merchandize, any Gunpowder, Arms, Ammunition or Utensils of War, on Forfeiture; and the Person so importing, or in whose Custody the same shall be found, being lawfully convicted, shall forfeit Treble the Value of the Goods imported. — 1 Ja. II. c. 8.

Note, It has been decided in the Court of Exchequer, on a Seizure of DRESS SWORDS for Gentlemen to *wear*, that this Act does not prohibit the Importation thereof.

13. Any Person who, by way of Insurance or otherwise, shall undertake to deliver any prohibited Goods, or Goods to be imported, without Payment of Duty, or, in pursuance of such Insurance or Agreement, shall deliver or cause to be delivered any such Goods, knowing thereof, and all Aiders, Abettors and Assistants, shall forfeit £ 500. for every Offence, over and above other Penalties; and the Persons who shall agree to pay any Sum of Money by way of Insurance shall also forfeit £ 500. — 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 15.

Note, See List of Prohibitions as to prohibited Goods.

14. If the Insurer discovers the Fraud, he shall keep the Insurance and have Half the Penalty. In case no Discovery is made by the Insurer, the Person insured or concerned making Discovery shall have back the Insurance and Half the Penalty inflicted. — 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 15.

15. If any Person shall import any cut Whalebone (other than in Fins only) such Person shall forfeit the same, and Double the Value of the Whalebone; and the Master of the Ship shall forfeit £ 50. — 9 & 10 W. III. c. 20. 4 Ann. c. 12.

Note, Vide Note to No. 8. as to Privity.

16. Where

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16. Where any Ship laden with Salt ſhall be found hovering on the Coaſts of England or Wales, not directly proceeding on her Voyage to ſome Port, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Officers of the Cuſtoms to go on board ſuch Veſſels, and compel the ſame to come into Port, and to continue on board ſuch Ships or Veſſels until the Salt ſhall be unladen, or the ſaid Ship ſhall depart from the ſaid Port on her intended Voyage to ſome other Place; and if the Perſons on board ſuch Ship, or any other Ship importing Salt, ſhall neglect or refuſe to enter or unlade ſuch Salt, for the Space of Twenty Days after the ſame is come into Port, or within that Time to depart and proceed regularly on their Voyage to ſome other Place, unleſs permitted by the Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms for that Port to make a longer Stay, then, and in ſuch Caſe, all the Salt on board ſuch Ship ſhall be forfeited, and Double the Value thereof, to be recovered of the Maſter of ſuch Ship, or the Perſon commanding the ſame in that Voyage. 1 Ann. c. 21.

17. The Maſter or Owners of Ships of Thirty to Fifty Tons are obliged to take from the Churchwardens, &c. of Pariſhes on which Boys or their Parents become chargeable or beg for Alms, One Apprentice for the Sea Service, and One more for the next Fifty Tons, and One more for each and every One Hundred Tons exceeding the Burthen of One Hundred Tons, on Penalty of £ 10. for Refuſal; but are not obliged to take any Apprentices under Thirteen Years of Age. And an Account in Writing is to be given, under the Maſter or Owner's Hand, to the Collector, before the Veſſel clears out of Port, containing the Names and Number of ſuch Apprentices as are then remaining in his Service. 2 & 3 Ann. c. 6. 4 Ann. c. 19.

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18. Every Perſon who ſhall ſecretly and clandeſtinely import any wrought Silk, or Silks mixed with Gold or Silver or any other Materials, and all their Aiders, Abettors and Aſſiſtants, ſhall forfeit, for every Offence, £ 200. — 6 Ann. c. 19.

19. Upon Application by or on Behalf of the Commander of any Ship ſtranded, or being in Danger of ſtranding, Sheriffs or the Deputy Juſtices of the Peace, all Mayors Bailiffs, or other Head Officers of the Corporation and Port Towns near adjoining the Seas, and all Conſtables, Headboroughs, Tything-men, Officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, Coroners, and Commiſſioners of the Land-Tax, are required to command the Conſtables of the ſeveral Ports neareſt the Sea-Coaſt where ſuch Ship ſhall be in Danger, to ſummon as many Perſons as ſhall be thought neceſſary to aſſiſt in preſerving ſuch Ship and Cargo; and the Officers of the Cuſtoms and the Conſtables may demand of the Superior Officers of Ships of War, or Merchant Ships belonging to Britiſh Subjects, Aſſiſtance by their Boats, and ſuch Hands as they can conveniently ſpare, for the Service and Preſervation of the Ships ſo in Diſtreſs; ſuch Superior Officer of ſuch Ships, refuſing or neglecting their Aſſiſtance, to forfeit £ 100. to the Commander of the Ship in Diſtreſs. — 12 Ann. c. 18. 4 Geo. I. c. 12. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

20. Perſons acting in the Preſervation of ſuch Ships are to be rewarded by the Owner of the Goods, or the Maſter or Mariners of the Ship in Diſtreſs, within Thirty Days; on Default whereof the Ships and Cargoes may be detained by the Officers of the Cuſtoms 'till the Salvors are reaſonably ſatisfied, or good Security given for that Purpoſe; and in caſe of Diſpute about the Quantum of Service, Three Juſ-

tices

tices of the Peace may be nominated to adjuſt the Quantum of Monies to be paid to the Salvors; ſuch Adjuſtment to be binding, and recoverable at Law: And in caſe it ſhall happen that no Perſon ſhall appear to make any Claim to the Goods that ſhall be ſaved, that then the Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms of the neareſt Port to the Place where the ſaid Ship was ſo in Diſtreſs ſhall apply to Three of the neareſt Juſtices of the Peace, who ſhall put him, or ſome other reſponſible Perſon, in Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Goods; ſuch Juſtices of the Peace taking an Account, in Writing, of the ſaid Goods, to be ſigned by ſuch Officer of the Cuſtoms: And if the ſaid Goods ſhall not be legally claimed within the Space of Twelve Months next enſuing, by the rightful Owner thereof, then public Sale ſhall be made thereof, and, if periſhable Goods, forthwith to be ſold, and, after all Charges deducted, the Reſidue of the Monies ariſing by ſuch Sale, with a fair and juſt Account of the Whole, ſhall be tranſmitted to the Exchequer, there to remain for the Benefit of the rightful Owner when appearing, who, upon Affidavit or other Proof made of his or their Property thereto, to the Satisfaction of One of the Barons of the Exchequer, ſhall, upon his Order, receive the ſame out of the Exchequer. 12 Ann. c. 18. 4 Geo. I. c. 12. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

21. Any Perſons beſides thoſe empowered by the ſaid Officers, &c. (vide 19.) entering, or endeavouring to enter, Ships in Diſtreſs, or moleſting the Preſervation thereof, or defacing the Marks of Goods ſaved, before an Account thereof be taken, are to make double Satisfaction within Twenty Days, or elſe to be put to Hard Labour Twelve Months; and Perſons entering ſuch Ships without Leave may be repelled by Force. 12 Ann. c. 18. 4 Geo. I. c. 12. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

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22. If any Perſon ſhall make, or be aſſiſting in making, any Hole in the Bottom, Side, or any other Part of a Ship ſo in Diſtreſs, or ſhall ſteal any Pump belonging to ſuch Ship, or be aiding or abetting in the Stealing ſuch Pump, or ſhall wilfully do any Thing tending to the immediate Loſs or Deſtruction of ſuch Ship, ſuch Perſon ſhall be deemed guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy. — 12 Ann. c. 18. 4 Geo. I. c. 12. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

23. Nothing in the Act 12 Ann. c. 18. is to affect the ancient Juriſdiction and Uſage of the Admiralty Court of the Cinque Ports, or the Officers thereto belonging; but the proper Officers of the ſaid Court are empowered to put the ſaid Act into Execution, within the Juriſdiction of the Cinque Ports, in as ample a Manner as any other Perſons are by the ſaid Act empowered to do in any other Part of the Kingdom. — 4 Geo. I. c. 12.

24. No Herring, Cod, Pilchards, Salmon, or Ling, freſh or ſalted, dried or bloated, nor any Grill, Mackarel, Whiting, Haddock, Sprats, Coal Fiſh, Gull Fiſh, Congers, nor any Sort of flat Fiſh, nor any other Sort of freſh Fiſh whatſoever, ſhall be imported into, ſold, or expoſed to Sale in that Part of this Kingdom called England, which ſhall be taken by, bought of, or received from any Foreigner, or out of any Stranger's Bottom, except Proteſtant Strangers inhabiting within this Kingdom; nor ſhall any Perſon give or exchange any Goods or other Things in Exchange for any Sort of Fiſh ſo taken as aforeſaid. — 1 Geo. I. c. 18.

25. Every Maſter or Commander of any Boat or other Veſſel in which any Fiſh ſhall be imported or brought to Shore, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act,

being

being thereof lawfully convicted upon his Appearance, or Default made after due Summons, before One or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace for the County, City or Place where the Offender ſhall reſide or be found, by the Oath of Two or more credible Witneſſes, ſhall forfeit for every Offence the Sum of £20. to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods and Chattels; and in Default of Payment of the ſaid £20. or ſufficient Diſtreſs, the Juſtice ſhall commit every ſuch Offender to the Common Gaol of ſuch County, City or Place, there to ſuffer Impriſonment during the Space of Twelve Months. — 1 Geo. I. c. 18.

26. But nothing in this Act ſhall prevent the importing, buying, or expoſing to Sale, any Eels, Stock Fiſh, Anchovies, Sturgeon, Botarge or Cavear. — 1 Geo. I. c. 18.

27. And any Perſon may freely import and ſell any Quantity of Lobſters or Turbots, whether of Foreign or Britiſh Catching. — 1 Geo. I. c. 18.

28. If any Owner of, or Captain, Maſter, Mariner or other Officers belonging to any Ship, ſhall wilfully caſt away, burn, or otherwiſe deſtroy ſuch Ship, or in any Manner or Wiſe direct or procure the ſame to be done, to the Prejudice of any Perſon that ſhall underwrite any Policy or Policies of Inſurance thereon, or of any Merchant that ſhall load Goods thereon, or of any Owner of ſuch Ship, the Perſon ſo offending ſhall ſuffer Death without Benefit of Clergy. — 4 Geo. I. c. 12. 11 Geo. I. c. 29.

Note, It being doubted whether this extended to Scotland, a ſimilar Clauſe was made by 29 Geo. III. c. 46. providing the ſame Puniſhment for ſuch Offence in Scotland.

29. In

ACTS.

29. In case any Foreign Goods, Wares or Merchandizes shall be taken in at Sea, or out of any Ship or Vessel whatsoever, by any Collier, Fisher Boat, or other Coasting Vessel, in order to be landed or put into any other Ship, &c. within the Limits of any Port, without Payment of the Customs and other Duties due and payable for the same, such Goods shall be forfeited, and the Master of such Collier, Fisher Boat or other Coasting Vessel or Boat, shall forfeit Treble the Value of such Goods; unless in Case of Necessity, which such Master shall immediately give Notice of, and make Proof before the Chief Officers of the Customs of the first Port of this Kingdom where he shall arrive; and the Master, Purser or other Person taking Charge of the Ship, out of which such Goods shall be taken in at Sea, unless in Case of Necessity as aforesaid, shall forfeit Treble the Value of such Goods so unshipped.

5 Geo. I. c. 11.
9 Geo. I. c. 8.
2 Geo. II. c. 28.
8 Geo. II. c. 21.
15 & 16 Geo. II. c. 33.
20 Geo. II. c. 47.
27 Geo. II. c. 18.
33 Geo. II. c. 16.
7 Geo. III. c. 35.
14 Geo. III. c. 86.
21 Geo. III. c. 29.
28 Geo. III. c. 23.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue till the 29th of September, 1795, and from thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament.

30. When any Ship, of the Burthen of Fifty Tons or under, laden with Customable or Prohibited Goods, shall be found hovering on the Coasts of this Kingdom, within the Limits of any Port, and not proceeding on her Voyage for Foreign Parts, or to some other Port of this Kingdom, (Wind and Weather permitting) it shall be lawful for any Officer of His Majesty's Customs to go on board every such Ship, and to take an Account of the Lading, and to demand and take Security from the Master, or other Person having the Charge or Command of such Ship in that Voyage, by his own Bond, by him to be entered into unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors,

ceſſors, in ſuch Sums of Money as ſhall be Treble the Value of ſuch Foreign Goods then on board, with Condition that ſuch Ship (as ſoon as Wind and Weather, and the State and Condition of ſuch Ship doth permit) ſhall proceed regularly on ſuch Voyage, and ſhall land ſuch Foreign Goods in ſome Foreign Port; and if ſuch Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship, ſhall, upon ſuch Demand, refuſe to enter into ſuch Bond, or, having entered into ſuch Bond, ſhall not depart or proceed regularly on ſuch Voyage (as ſoon as Wind and Weather, and the Condition of ſuch Ship ſhall permit) unleſs otherwiſe ſuffered to make a longer Stay by the Collector, or other Principal Officer in his Abſence, of ſuch Port where ſuch Ship ſhall be, not exceeding Twenty Days, then, and in either of the ſaid Caſes, all the Foreign Goods ſo on board ſuch Ship, ſhall, by any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms, by Direction of the Collector or other Principal Officer, be taken out of ſuch Ship, and forthwith brought on Shore and ſecured; and in Caſe the ſaid Goods are Cuſtomable, the Cuſtoms and other Duties ſhall be paid for the ſame: And as concerning Wool or any Prohibited Goods, or other Goods liable to Forfeiture, which may be found on board ſuch Ships at the Time of their Unlading, the ſame are declared to be ſubject to Forfeiture, as alſo the Ship, in Caſe ſhe ſhall be liable to Condemnation.

Note, See Liſt of Prohibitions as to Prohibited Goods.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue till the 29th of September, 1795, and from thence to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

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5 Geo. I. c. 11.
9 Geo. I. c. 8.
2 Geo. II. c. 28.
8 Geo. II. c. 21.
15 & 16 Geo. II. c. 33.
20 Geo. II. cap. 47.
27 Geo. II. c. 18.
33 Geo. II. c. 16.
7 Geo. III. c. 35.
14 Geo. III. c. 86.
21 Geo. III. c. 29.
28 Geo. III. c. 23.

31. After

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31. After ſuch Goods are ſo taken out of ſuch Ship, and brought on Shore and ſecured by ſuch Officers, ſuch Bonds, ſo to be given as aforeſaid, ſhall be void, and delivered up without any Fee or Reward for taking or delivering up the ſame; and ſuch Bond, not being otherwiſe diſcharged, ſhall, on a proper Certificate returned under the Common Seal of the Chief Magiſtrate in any Place beyond the Seas, or under the Hands and Seals of Two known Britiſh Merchants upon the Place, that ſuch Goods were there landed, or upon Proof by credible Perſons that ſuch Goods were taken by Enemies or periſhed in the Seas, (the Examination and Proof thereof being left to the Judgment of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms) ſhall be vacated and diſcharged.

5 Geo. I. c. 11.
9 Geo. I. c. 8.
2 Geo. II. c. 28.
8 Geo. II. c. 21.
15 & 16 Geo. II. c. 33.
20 Geo. II. c. 47.
27 Geo. II. c. 18.
33 Geo. II. c. 16.
7 Geo. III. c. 35.
14 Geo. III. c. 86.
21 Geo. III. c. 29.
28 Geo. III. c. 23.

Note, A temporary Law, as No. 30.

32. If any Foreign Salt ſhall be landed before due Entry and the Duty fully ſatisfied, or without a Warrant for the Landing thereof, every Perſon aiding and aſſiſting therein ſhall, beſides other Penalties, forfeit £. 100.

5 Geo. I. c. 18.

33. If Prohibited or Cuſtomable Goods ſhall be found by any Officer of the Cuſtoms in the Cuſtody of any Perſon or Perſons being in a Bark, Hoy, Lighter, Barge, Boat, or Wherry, on the Water, or coming directly from the Water Side, without the Preſence of an Officer, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch Officer to ſtop and put the ſaid Goods in His Majeſty's Warehouſe in the Port next to the Place where ſuch Stop ſhall be made, there to remain until the Claimer or Claimers thereof ſhall make Proof, by Oath or otherwiſe, to the Satisfaction of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, if ſuch Stop ſhall be made within the Ports of London or Edinburgh reſpectively,

tively, that the Duties of the Cuſtomable Goods have been paid, or ſecured to be paid, or that the ſame had been bought in a lawful Way of Trade; and that he, ſhe or they, ſo claiming the ſaid Goods, do verily believe the Duties thereof to have been paid, or ſecured to be paid, or that the ſaid Goods had been compounded for or condemned in His Majeſty's Court of Exchequer at Weſtminſter or Edinburgh, or been otherwiſe delivered by Writ of that Court reſpectively; and that the Prohibited Goods had been compounded for or condemned, or otherwiſe delivered; in which Caſe ſuch Goods ſhall and may be delivered without Delay or Charge. And if ſuch Goods ſhall be ſtopped in any other of the Ports within this Kingdom, the Claimer or Claimers thereof may make the like Proof, to the like Purpoſe, and deliver the ſame to the Collector, or, in his Abſence, to One of the other Principal Officers of the Cuſtoms in the Port where ſuch Stop ſhall be made; which Proof ſhall, without Loſs of Time, be tranſmitted to the ſaid Commiſſioners reſpectively, for their Directions touching the immediate Delivery of ſuch Goods, without Charge, to the Claimer, or for the ſeizing and proſecuting of the ſame, as the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall ſee Cauſe. 6 Geo. I. c. 21.

Note, See Liſt of Prohibitions as to Prohibited Goods.

34. Provided ſuch Proof be made within Ten Days after the Goods ſhall have been ſo ſtopped, in Failure whereof the ſame may be ſeized and proſecuted in ſuch Manner as by the ſeveral and reſpective Laws now in Force againſt the Importation of Prohibited or Uncuſtomed Goods is provided. 6 Geo. I. c. 21.

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35. In all Caſes where the Claimer of ſuch Goods ſo ſtopt ſhall make Proof, either by Oath before any Juſtice of the Peace or other Perſon empowered to adminiſter the ſame, to the Satisfaction of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms reſpectively or Officers of the Cuſtoms, ſo as to induce the Commiſſioners to order the Delivery of the Goods ſo ſtoped; and if the Owner or Claimer of ſuch Goods ſhall receive any Damage by Means of ſuch Stop, then, and in ſuch Caſe, the Owner or Claimer of the ſaid Goods may receive ſuch Goods by virtue of ſuch Order, without any Charge or Delay; and it ſhall be lawful to and for ſuch Owner or Claimer to bring his Action againſt the Officer who ſhall ſtop his Goods, for ſuch reaſonable Damages which he may have ſuſtained by Means of the ſaid Goods being ſo ſtopped. — 6 Geo. I. c. 21.

36. The Licence for importing Spicery (See Liſt of Prohibitions, Table VII. Spicery, 1 and 2.) is to be delivered to the Collector and Comptroller at the Port of Importation, by the Maſter or Perſon taking Charge of the Ship at the Time of Reporting, and annexed to the Report, with the Name of the Ship and Maſter, Marks and Numbers of each Bale or Caſk, and the Quality and Quantity endorſed on the Back of the Licence, on Forfeiture of Ship and Goods: And if any of the Spices abovementioned ſhall be found on board any Ship in Bags or ſmall Parcels, packed in Hogſheads, Caſks or Bales, the ſame ſhall be forfeited.

Note, A temporary Law, and to continue till the 29th of September, 1795, and from thence to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

6 Geo. I. c. 21.
8 Geo. I. c. 18.
11 Geo. I. c. 29.
2 Geo. II. c. 28.
8 Geo. II. c. 21.
15 & 16 Geo. II. c. 33.
21 Geo. II. c. 33.
27 Geo. II. c. 18.
33 Geo. II. c. 16.
7 Geo. III. c. 35.
14 Geo. III. c. 86.
21 Geo. III. c. 29.
28 Geo. III. c. 23.

37. If

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37. If any Boat, Wherry, Pinnace, Barge or Galley, rowing, or made or built to row, with more than Four Oars, ſhall be found upon the Water, or in any Barge-houſe, Work-houſe, Shed or other Place, within any of the Counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent or Eſſex, or in the River of Thames, either above or below London Bridge, or within the Limits of the Port of London, Sandwich or Ipſwich, or the Members or Creeks to them or either of them reſpectively belonging, ſuch Boat, Wherry, Pinnace, Barge or Galley, with all her Tackle and Furniture, or the Value thereof, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any Officer of the Cuſtoms; and the Owner thereof, or any Perſon uſing or rowing in ſuch Boat, Wherry, Pinnace, Barge or Galley, ſhall alſo forfeit and loſe the Sum of £. 40.	8 Geo. I. c. 18. 11 Geo. I. c. 29. 2 Geo. II. c. 28. 8 Geo. II. c. 21. 15 & 16 Geo. II. c. 33. 21 Geo. II. c. 33. 27 Geo. II. c. 18. 33 Geo. II. c. 16. 7 Geo. III. c. 35. 14 Geo. III. c. 86. 21 Geo. III. c. 29. 28 Geo. III. c. 23.
Note, A temporary Law, as above.	
38. Provided this Act ſhall not extend to any Barge or Galley belonging to His Majeſty or the Royal Family, or to any Long-boat, Yawl or Pinnace belonging to or uſed in the Service of any Merchant Ship, or to ſuch Boat, Wherry, Pinnace, Barge or Galley as ſhall be licenſed by the Lord High Admiral or Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral; which Licences for the Time being to be granted without any Fee or Charge whatever.	8 Geo. I. c. 18. 11 Geo. I. c. 29. 2 Geo. II. c. 28. 8 Geo. II. c. 21. 15 & 16 Geo. II. c. 33. 21 Geo. II. c. 33. 27 Geo. II. c. 18. 33 Geo. II. c. 16. 7 Geo. III. c. 35. 14 Geo. III. c. 86. 21 Geo. III. c. 29. 28 Geo. III. c. 23.
Note, A temporary Law, as above.	
39. Provided that no ſuch Licence ſhall be granted but upon ſufficient Security to be given to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, by the Owners of ſuch Boat, Wherry, Pinnace, Barge or Galley, by Bond, in ſuch Penalty as the Lord High Admiral, or Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the	8 Geo. I. c. 18. 11 Geo. I. 29. 2 Geo. II. c. 28. 8 Geo. II. c. 21. 15 & 16 Geo. II. c. 33.

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Time being, ſhall find to be reaſonable, with Condition that the ſame ſhall not be made uſe of in the clandeſtine Running of Uncuſtomed and Prohibited Goods; which Security the ſaid Lord High Admiral, or the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, who ſhall grant ſuch Licence, are empowered and required to take for the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors.

21 Geo. II. c. 33.
27 Geo. II. c. 18.
33 Geo. II. c. 16.
7 Geo. III. c. 35.
14 Geo. III. c. 86.
21 Geo. III. c. 29.
28 Geo. III. c. 23.

Note, A temporary Law, as above.

Note alſo, That by 19 Geo. III. c. 69. the 8th of Geo. I. as to Boats found in the ſaid Counties with more than *Four* Oars, is extended to all Boats with more than *Six* Oars found in any *other* Part of Great Britain, or within Two Leagues of the Coaſt; and that by 24 Geo. III. c. 47. the Act is further extended to Boats and other Veſſels which ſhall exceed Twenty-eight Feet in Length from the fore Part of the Stem to the after Side of the Stern-poſt aloft, and the Length of which ſhall be greater than Three Feet and a Half to One Foot in Breadth.

40. No Chocolate ready made, or Cocoa Paſte, ſhall be imported or brought into Great Britain from any Part beyond the Seas, upon Pain of forfeiting all ſuch Chocolate ready made and Cocoa Paſte, together with double the Value thereof, and the Package wherein the ſame ſhall be contained.

10 Geo. I. c. 10.

41. If any Goods or Commodities, other than ſuch as are the Growth, Production or Manufacture of the Iſle of Man, ſhall be brought from the ſaid Iſland into the Kingdom of Great Britain, or within the Limits of any Port thereto belonging, on any Pretence whatſoever; and in caſe any Ship, Veſſel or Boat, having on board ſuch Goods, brought from the ſaid Iſle of Man (except

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as aforeſaid) ſhall be found within the Limits of any Port of Great Britain, or diſcovered to have been within the Limits of any Port of Great Britain, as aforeſaid, whether Bulk has been broke or not, having ſuch Goods on board as aforeſaid, ſuch Ship, Veſſel or Boat, together with the Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, and alſo all ſuch Goods ſo found on board, or the Value thereof, ſhall be forfeited and loſt; and every Perſon who ſhall take any ſuch Commodities (except as aforeſaid) out of any Ship, Veſſel or Boat coming from the Iſle of Man, within the Limits of any Port as aforeſaid, or carry the ſame on Shore, or convey the ſame on Shore when landed, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, or be aiding or aſſiſting therein, ſhall forfeit £ 100. or ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment, at the Direction of the Court in which he ſhall be convicted of ſuch Offence. 12 Geo. I. c. 28.

42. For the Support and Maintenance of Greenwich Hoſpital, Six-pence per Month muſt be deducted out of the Wages of every Seaman ſerving on board His Majeſty's Ships, or any Ship belonging to the Subjects of Great Britain, Ireland, Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, and the Britiſh Plantations in America, and every Perſon employed in Boats, on the Coaſts of the aforeſaid Places, in taking Fiſh which are brought freſh on Shore, and in Boats which trade from Place to Place, or in open Boats on the Coaſt, except Hoys, Smacks or other Veſſels belonging to London, and employed within the North Foreland in bringing Corn, Fiſh or Proviſions to London. 7 & 8 W. III. c. 21. 8 & 9 W. III. c. 23. 2 Ann. c. 6. 10 Ann, c. 17. 2 Geo. II. c. 7.

43. Maſter, &c. having Command of every Veſſel, neglecting or refuſing to pay ſuch Duty, to forfeit £ 20. and every Cuſ-

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tomer, Collector, &c. who shall clear any Vessel, or grant any Warrant, Cocket, Transire, Return or Discharge, or suffer such Vessel to go out of Port 'till Certificate be produced of the Payment of the Duty, and that such Master, &c. is not more than *Thirty Days* in Arrear, shall forfeit £ 20. — 2 Geo. II. c. 7.

44. Every Master of a Ship coming into the River *Thames* shall land all his Gunpowder before his Ship arrives at Blackwall, or within Twenty-four Hours after, under the Penalty of forfeiting £ 5. for every Fifty Pounds Weight thereof, to the Use of the Poor of the Corporation of the Trinity-house. — 5 Geo. II. c. 20.

45. If any Foreign Hops shall be landed before due Entry and Payment of Duty, or without a Warrant for Landing the same signed by the proper Officers, the same and the importing Vessel shall be forfeited, and the Persons concerned in Unshipping the same, or aiding and assisting in the Landing, shall forfeit 5 *s.* per lb. Weight, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser Quantity. — 7 Geo. II. c. 19.

46. Every Person offending against the Clause of the Act 1 Geo. I. c. 18. shall forfeit and pay the Sum of £ 100, and the Master or Commander of every Smack, Hoy, Yager, Boat, Ship or other Vessel in which any Fish shall be imported or brought to Shore, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act and of this present Act, shall forfeit £ 50. — 9 Geo. II. c. 33.

Note, As to 1 Geo. I. c. 18. see No. 24, 25, 26 and 27.

47. Foreign Goods taken in at Sea by any Vessel, or put out of any Vessel within Four Leagues from the Coast, without Payment of the Duty, (unless in case of any Necessity, or other lawful Reason, Notice of which must be given by the Master or Person taking Charge of the Vessel to the

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Chief Officers of the Port where he ſhall firſt arrive) are forfeited; and the Maſter or Perſon having Charge of the Veſſel into which they are taken, and alſo of the Veſſel out of which they are taken, and all Perſons aſſiſting or otherwiſe concerned in Unſhipping or Securing the ſaid Goods, ſhall forfeit Treble the Value; and the Veſſel and Boats into which the Goods are unſhipt ſhall be forfeited, if not exceeding One Hundred Tons. } 9 Geo. II. c. 35.

Note, Vide Note to No. 8. as to Privity.

48. If any Perſon ſhall offer any Bribe, Recompence or Reward, to any Officer of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, to connive at or permit any Cuſtomable or Prohibited Goods to be run on Shore, or to connive at any falſe or ſhort Entry of any ſuch Goods, or to do any other Act whereby His Majeſty might be defrauded in his Revenue, ſuch Perſon ſhall, for every Offence, (whether the Offer or Propoſal be accepted or not) forfeit £ 50. } 9 Geo. II. c. 35.

Note, See Liſt of Prohibitions for prohibited Goods.

49. All Goods that ſhall be found concealed in Ships from Foreign Parts, either in falſe Bulk-heads, between the Linings and falſe Knees, or in concealed Lockers, or in the Ballaſt or falſe Package, and other Places which the Officers of the Cuſtoms cannot eaſily find out or diſcover, in order to their being landed without Payment of Duties, after the Maſter thereof ſhall have made his Report at the Cuſtom-Houſe, and which ſhall not be comprized or mentioned in the ſaid Report, ſhall be forfeited and loſt; and the Maſter, Purſer or other Perſon having the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel (in caſe it can be made appear that he was any ways conſenting or privy to ſuch Fraud or Concealment) ſhall } 9 Geo. II. c. 35.

forfeit

forfeit Treble the Value of the Goods ſo found.

50. If any Officer of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, being on board any Ship, Boat or Veſſel, within the Limits of any of the Ports of this Kingdom, be forcibly hindered, oppoſed, obſtructed, wounded or beaten, in the due Execution of his Duty, by any Perſon whatſoever, either in the Day or Night, every Perſon ſo forcibly hindering, oppoſing, obſtructing, wounding or beating the ſaid Officer in the Execution of his Office, and all ſuch as ſhall act in their Aid or Aſſiſtance, being convicted thereof, ſhall be tranſported, for ſuch Term as the Court before whom ſuch Offender ſhall be convicted ſhall think fit, not exceeding Seven Years; and if any ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall return into Great Britain before the Expiration of the ſaid Term, contrary to the Intent and Meaning thereof, he or they ſo returning ſhall ſuffer as Felons, and have Execution awarded againſt them as Perſons attainted of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy. 9 Geo. II. c. 35.

51. It ſhall and may be lawful for any Officer of the Cuſtoms, producing his Warrant or Deputation, (if required) to go on board and enter into any Coaſting Ship, which ſhall be within the Limits of any of the Ports of this Kingdom, and to rummage and ſearch the Cabin, and all other Parts of ſuch Coaſting Ships, for prohibited and uncuſtomed Goods; and ſuch Officer is hereby authorized and empowered to ſtay and remain on board all ſuch Ships, during the whole Time that the ſame ſhall continue within the Limits of any ſuch Port; and if any Perſon whatſoever ſhall obſtruct, oppoſe, moleſt, let or hinder any Officer of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe in going or remaining on board any ſuch Coaſting Ship, 9 Geo. II. c. 35.

or in the Entering or Searching the Cabin, or any other Part thereof, every ſuch Perſon ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit £ 100.

Note, It does not ſeem neceſſary, under this Law, that the Ship ſhould be on a *Coaſting Voyage*, therefore ſhe may be ſearched coming from *any Place*.

52. It ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon whatever to import or bring into this Kingdom, for Sale, any Book or Books firſt compoſed or written, and printed and publiſhed in this Kingdom, and reprinted in any other Place or Country whatſoever; and if any Perſon ſhall import or bring into this Kingdom, for Sale, any printed Book or Books, ſo firſt compoſed or written and printed in this Kingdom, and reprinted in any other Place or Country as aforeſaid, or knowing the ſame to be ſo reprinted or imported, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, ſhall ſell, publiſh or expoſe to Sale any ſuch Book or Books, then every ſuch Perſon, ſo doing or offending, ſhall forfeit the ſaid Book or Books, and the ſame ſhall be forthwith damaſked and made waſte Paper; and further that every ſuch Offender ſhall forfeit the Sum of £ 5. and Double the Value of every Book which he ſhall ſo import or bring into this Kingdom, or ſhall knowingly ſell, publiſh or expoſe to Sale, or cauſe to be ſold, publiſhed or expoſed to Sale, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act: Provided that this Act ſhall not extend to any Book that has not been printed or reprinted in this Kingdom within Twenty Years before the ſame ſhall be imported.

12 Geo. II. c. 36.
27 Geo. II. c. 18.
33 Geo. II. c. 16.
7 Geo. III. c. 35.
14 Geo. III. c. 86.
22 Geo. III. c. 13.
29 Geo. III. c. 55.

Provided that nothing in this Act ſhall extend to prevent or hinder the Importation of any Book firſt compoſed or written and

printed in this Kingdom, which ſhall or may be reprinted Abroad and inſerted among other Books or Tracts, and to be ſold therewith in any Collection, where the greateſt Part of ſuch Collection ſhall have been firſt compoſed or written and printed Abroad.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue 'till the 29th of September, 1795, and from thence to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

53. Every Foreign Mariner or Seaman, who ſhall have faithfully ſerved during the Time of War on board any of His Majeſty's Ships of War, or any Merchant or other trading Ship or Privateer, (which, at the Time of ſuch Service, belonged to Britiſh Subjects) for the Space of Two Years, ſhall be deemed a natural-born Subject of Great Britain, and have all the Privileges, Powers and Capacities, as if he had been a natural-born Subject, and actually a Native of Great Britain; but ſhall not be of the Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, or hold any Office of Truſt, &c. 13 Geo. II. c. 3. 20 Geo. III. c. 20.

54. No Gold or Silver Thread, Lace, Fringe, or any other Work made thereof, or any Thread, Lace, Fringe, or other Work made of Copper, Braſs or any other inferior Metal, or Gold or Silver Wire or Plate, ſhall be imported or brought into Great Britain, upon Pain of being forfeited and burnt, and upon the Penalty of £ 100. to be paid by the Importer thereof for each and every Parcel ſo imported. 15 Geo. II. c. 20.

Note, See Liſt of Prohibitions, as to Articles which may be imported from France and Holland.

55. Every Maſter of a Veſſel, belonging to any of His Majeſty's Subjects, navigated with or having on board any Foreign

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made Sail, is, at the Time of reporting his Ship, to make an Entry and Repotr upon Oath of every ſuch Sail, and before the Ship is cleared to pay Duty for the ſame, on Forfeiture of the Sails and £ 50. for every Offence, by the Maſter; and if Foreign Sailcloth worked up into Sails is not ſtamped to denote Payment of Duty, or Britiſh Sails are not ſtamped with the Sail-maker's Name and Place of Abode, in diſtinct Letters and Words at length, by a Stamp of Eight Inches Diameter, dipped in a Liquor made with Lamp Black mixed with Linſeed Oil, well boiled, they are forfeited.

19 Geo. II. c. 27.
26 Geo. II. c. 32.
32 Geo. II. c. 23.
6 Geo. III. c. 44.
14 Geo. III. c. 80.
22 Geo. III. c. 13.
29 Geo. III. c. 55.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue 'till the 24th of June, 1795, and from thence to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

Note, Vide Note to No. 8. as to Privity.

56. But if the Maſter, before the Ship is cleared, declares his Intention of not paying the Duty, and delivers up the Sails to the Officers of the Cuſtoms, the Sails only are forfeited.

19 Geo. II. c. 27.
26 Geo. II. c. 32.
32 Geo. II. c. 23.
6 Geo. III. c. 44.
14 Geo. III. c. 80.
22 Geo. III. c. 13.
29 Geo. III. c. 55.

Note, A temporary Law, as above.

57. No Captain of a Ship coming from the Eaſt Indies is liable to this Duty or Forfeiture, for any Foreign made Sails, bonâ Fide brought from the Eaſt Indies.

19 Geo. II. c. 27.
26 Geo. II. c. 32.
32 Geo. II. c. 23.
6 Geo. III. c. 44.
14 Geo. III. c. 80.
22 Geo. III. c. 13.
29 Geo. III. c. 55.

Note, A temporary Law, as above.

58. All Maſters, Commanders and Owners of Merchant Ships and other private Ships and Veſſels whatſoever, liable to the Payment of the Duty of Six-pence per Month for the Relief and Support of maimed and diſabled Seamen, and the Widows and Children of ſuch as ſhall be killed, ſlain or drowned in the *Merchants* Service, ſhall pay all ſuch Monies as ſhall, from Time to to Time, be due from them and every of them reſpectively, to the Collectors and

Receivers to be appointed, in purſuance of this Act, for or on Account of the ſaid Duty, at the Ports only to which ſuch Ships do reſpectively belong, and before any ſuch Ship ſhall be cleared Inwards by the Officers of the Cuſtoms in any of the Ports of Great Britain; and that no Cuſtomer, Collector, Comptroller, Receiver, Surveyor, Searcher, Waiter, or other Officer whatſoever belonging to the Cuſtoms, ſhall, at any Time hereafter, clear Inwards any Merchant Ship, or other private Ship whatever, by this Act made or declared liable to the Payment of the ſaid Duty of Six-pence per Month, or grant any Warrant, or any Cockets, Tranſires, Returns or Diſcharges, for any Ship whatever, or ſhall permit any Ship to go out of any of the Ports before-mentioned, 'till the Maſter, Commander or Owner of every ſuch Ship reſpectively, ſhall produce and ſhew forth unto ſuch Officer an Acquittance or Certificate, ſigned by the ſaid Receiver or Collector of the ſaid Duties, whereby it ſhall appear, that ſuch Maſter, Commander or Owner has duly and fully paid the ſaid Duty, and that he is not more than Three Months in Arrear for the ſame, or that they are exempted from Payment of the ſaid Duty; and every Maſter, Commander and Owner of any ſuch Ship, who ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay the ſaid Duty of Six-pence per Month, in the Manner and within the Time herein before-mentioned, limited and appointed for Payment thereof, and alſo every Cuſtomer, Collector, Comptroller, Receiver, Surveyor, Searcher, Waiter, and other Officers of the Cuſtoms, who ſhall make Default in any of the Premiſes enjoined them reſpectively by this Act, or ſhall in any wiſe act contrary to the Directions herein before-mentioned,

20 Geo. II. c. 38.

ſhall,

ſhall, for every ſuch Refuſal, Neglect, Default or Act, forfeit the Sum of £20.

And, to prevent unneceſſary Delays in clearing ſuch Ships, in caſe the Commander or Owner of any Ship ſhall not produce ſuch Acquittance or Certificate as aforeſaid to the Tide Surveyor, when he ſhall come on board in order to clear ſuch Ship, the Tide Waiters on board ſuch Ship ſhall be continued, until ſuch Acquittance or Certificate is produced, at the Expence of ſuch Owner, Maſter or Commander, and not at the Expence of the Crown.

59. No Foreign Embroidery, or Gold or Silver Brocade, ſhall be imported or brought into Great Britain, upon Pain of being forfeited and burnt, and upon the further Penalty of £100. to be paid by the Importer thereof, for each Piece or Parcel ſo imported. — 22 Geo. II. c. 36.

60. Candles, Soap and Starch may not be imported in any Package containing leſs than 224 lbs. each nett, to be ſtowed openly in the Hold of the Ship, on Forfeiture of the Candles, &c. and £50. by the Maſter, Mate, or other Perſon taking Charge of the Veſſel. — 23 Geo. II. c. 21.

61. It ſhall be lawful to import *raw Silk or any Goods* of Perſia, from Ruſſia, by Perſons free of the Ruſſia Company, in Britiſh-built Ships, &c.

See Liſt of Prohibitions, Table VII. Goods, 1, 2, and 3.

Provided that on the Importation of Goods (except Silk) the Importer do take an Oath before the Collector, Cuſtomer, or Comptroller of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms at the Port or Place of Importation, that, to the beſt of his Knowledge, the Produce, Commodities and Manufactures of Perſia, contained in his Entry, was really purchaſed, by Barter, with Woollen or other Manufac- — 14 Geo. II. c. 36. 23 Geo. II. c. 34.

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tures, Goods or Commodities, exported from Great Britain to Ruſſia, and from thence *carried into Perſia* (not being Gold or Silver in Coin or Bullion) or with the Produce ariſing from the Sales of ſuch Woollen or other Manufactures, Goods or Commodities, ſo exported as aforeſaid, and not otherwiſe; and, in Default of taking ſuch Oath, all ſuch Produce, &c. of Perſia, ſo imported from Ruſſia, ſhall be liable to be ſeized and forfeited.

Provided alſo, that on the Importation of *Silk*, of the Growth or Produce of Perſia, the Importer thereof makes Oath, before the Collector, Cuſtomer or Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at the Port or Place of Importation, that, to the beſt of his Knowledge and Belief, the Silk contained in his Entry was really and truly purchaſed, by Barter, with Woollen or other Manufactures, Goods or Commodities, exported from Great Britain to Ruſſia, (not being Gold or Silver in Coin or Bullion) or with the Produce ariſing from the Sale of ſuch Woollen or other Manufactures, Goods or Commodities, ſo exported as aforeſaid, and not otherwiſe; and, in Default of making ſuch Oath, all ſuch Silk, ſo imported from any of the Countries, Dominions, or Territories belonging to the Empire of Ruſſia, ſhall be liable to be ſeized and forfeited. 23 Geo. II. c. 34.

62. Upon any Information brought againſt the Maſter, or Perſon having Command of any Ship, for the Penalty on importing Candles, Soap or Starch, (ſee No. 60.) he may ſtop the Wages of the Men ſerving on board till it is heard and determined; and if it then appears that the Goods were put on board by any of them, without *his Knowledge or Privity*, he may keep in his Hands ſo much of the Wages 26 Geo. II. c. 32.

of

of the Perſons ſerving on board, guilty or privy to the Offence, as ſhall anſwer to the Penalty inflicted on himſelf.

Note, From this Clauſe it ſeems, that Privity *in the Maſter* is not neceſſary to incur the Penalty.

63. All Veſſels arriving, Perſons coming, and Goods imported into Great Britain, or the Iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, from Places from whence His Majeſty, by Advice of His Council, may judge it probable the Infection of the Plague may be brought, ſhall be obliged to make their Quarantine in ſuch Place and Manner, and for ſuch Time, as directed by Order of Council, notified by Proclamation, or publiſhed in the London Gazette; and all Perſons and Goods going or being put on board ſuch Veſſels, and all Veſſels, Boats or Perſons receiving any Goods or Perſons out of the ſame, are to be ſubject to the ſame Orders. 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

As to the various ORDERS *in* COUNCIL *relating to* QUARANTINE.

Note 1. That all Ships coming from or through the Mediterranean, and all Perſons and Goods therein, alſo all Ships from the Weſt Coaſt of *Barbary* on the *Atlantic Ocean*, and all Perſons and Goods therein, and all Ships and Veſſels from the Ports of the Kingdom of Spain within the *Mediterranean*, or from the Iſland of Minorca, although the Cargo ſhall conſiſt of *Non-enumerated* Articles only; (vide *Enumerated* Articles below) and alſo all Ships and Veſſels from the Town and Port of *Gibraltar*, and all Goods and Merchandizes on board the ſame, are at preſent liable to the Performance of Quarantine, except ſuch Ships coming from or through the Mediterranean as ſhall, before their Arrival in His Majeſty's Dominions, diſcharge their Cargoes from the Mediterranean in the Ports of ſome Kingdom or State whence no Quarantine is required to be performed; which Ships, ſo excepted, are not obliged to perform Quarantine, provided the Maſters make Oath that the Crews

Crews are all in Health, and that, ſince diſcharging their Cargoes from the Mediterranean, they have not had Communication with any Ship or Veſſel ſubject to Quarantine.

Quarantine is likewiſe to be performed by all Ships and Veſſels whatſoever arriving with the following Goods, viz.

A. *Artificial Flowers, Apparel.*
B. *Bruſhes, Books, Burdets, or other Manufactures of Silk and Cotton.*
C. *Cotton Wool, Cotton Yarn, Carmenia Wool, Carpets, Camblets.*
F. *Flax, Feathers, Flowers.*
G. *Grogram, Goat's Hair, Goods packed with Straw or Cotton.*
H. *Hemp, Human Hair, Hair of Goats, Hats of Straw.*
K. *Kid Skins.*
L. *Linen.*
M. *Manufactured Yarn or Mohair Yarn, Matting.*
O. *Oil in Cheſts or Caſes.*
P. *Paper.*
S. *Silks, raw, thrown or wrought, Skins of Kid, and Skins in the Wool, Spunges, Stockings of Thread, Straw, Straw Hats, Sails.*
T. *Thrown Silk, Thread Stockings.*
W. *Wool, Wine in Cheſts, Wiſks, Wrought Silks.*
Y. *Yarn Cotton, Yarn Mohair.*

N. B. All Goods packed with Straw or Cotton; which Goods may have been brought from *Conſtantinople* and other Parts of the *Levant* into other Countries, and from thence imported into His Majeſty's Dominions in Ships not obliged to perform Quarantine.

Note 2. That Quarantine is to be performed for Forty Days, to commence and be computed from the Day the Ship or Veſſel ſhall come to Anchor in the Place appointed for performing Quarantine, and not before.

Note 3. That when the Orders of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms are received for releaſing Ships from Quarantine, and for airing the Goods, the Officers are to take Care that all Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, liable to Quarantine, be opened, unpacked and aired, unleſs His Majeſty ſhall think fit, by His Order in Council, to direct otherwiſe, and ſo to remain *a Week*; other than Artificial Flowers, &c. before *enumerated*, which Goods and Merchandizes, ſo as aforeſaid enumerated, are to be opened, unpacked and aired,

aired, unleſs His Majeſty ſhall think fit, by His Order in Council, to direct otherwiſe, and ſo to remain for the Space of *a Fortnight*.

Note 4. That all ſuch Perſons as, after Quarantine performed, ſhall be employed in the Hold of any Ship or Veſſel, for the taking any Goods not liable to retain Infection from the Goods and Merchandize before enumerated, as likewiſe all ſuch with whom ſuch Perſons may have Intercourſe, ſhall be obliged to perform a new Quarantine.

Note 5. That all ſuch Ships and Veſſels as ſhall, upon Examination, appear to come from any infected Place, though ſuch Place be not ſpecified in any particular Order in Council, are to be put under Quarantine; and the Quarantine is to be performed agreeably to the Rules and Regulations of ſuch Orders as may be in Force at the Time, and applicable to ſuch Ships and Veſſels.

Note 6. That Maſters of Ships coming from Dantzick, or any other of the Ports of Royal and Ducal Pruſſia, Pomerania, Courland, Samogitia, Livonia, Hamburgh, Bremen, or the Ports of Flanders, or from Archangel, Peterſburgh, Narva, Riga, or any other Port or Place in the Dominions of Ruſſia, be conſidered as ſubject to Quarantine, until Oath be made that their Crews are free from all Infection, and that they have not had Communication with any Ship or Veſſel coming from any infected Place, when they may be allowed to diſcharge their Cargoes, provided they have no Goods or Merchandizes on board, the Produce of Turkey or the Levant, as enumerated in Note 1.; in which Caſe, like all other Ships with ſuch Goods, they muſt perform Quarantine as already directed.

Note 7. That the Quarantine, at preſent ſubſiſting upon all Ships and Veſſels coming from or through the Mediterranean, is taken off by Order in Council of the 2d of March, 1791, ſo far as reſpects Ships and Veſſels coming directly from any of the Ports of the Kingdom of Spain, within the Mediterranean, or from the Iſland of Minorca, laden with the Products of Spain only; and that all ſuch Ships, and alſo all Ships and Veſſels arriving from the Town or Port of Gibraltar, be permitted to diſcharge their reſpective Ladings, without unpacking, opening and airing, and without performing any Quarantine: Provided that the Cargo on board ſuch Ships ſhall conſiſt entirely of

Articles not enumerated in the Orders of Council directing the Performance of Quarantine, except any Bags, Straw, Matting or Platting on Jars, which ſhall have been ſolely made uſe of as Package for the ſaid Non-enumerated Articles; and provided alſo, that they bring with them clean Bills of Health; and that the Maſter, or Perſon taking Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, do firſt make Anſwer, upon Oath, before the Superintendant of Quarantine, or other Perſon appointed for that Service, to the printed Queſtions uſually put to the Maſters of Ships coming from Places from whence Quarantine is required to be performed; and that, by the ſaid Anſwers, which ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſaid Superintendant, or other Perſon appointed to ſee Quarantine performed, to the Principal Officers of the Cuſtoms, or to the Chief Magiſtrate at the Place to which the Ship is bound, it ſhall appear, to the Satisfaction of the ſaid Principal Officer or Chief Magiſtrate, that ſuch Ship did not touch at any infected Place, nor had Communication with any infected Ship or Veſſel during the Voyage, and that the Crew is free from Infection.

PLACES *appointed for the Performance of* QUARANTINE, *and for airing Goods.*

Ships or Veſſels bound to the Port of London, or any Member, Creek or other Parts thereof, or to the River Thames or Medway, ſhall perform their Quarantine in	Standgate Creek.
Ships or Veſſels bound to the Ports of Ipſwich, Yarmouth, Boſton, Hull, Newcaſtle or Berwick upon Tweed, or any of them, or any Member or Creek thereof, or other Place therein,	White Booth Road, between Hull and Grimſby.
Ships or Veſſels bound to the Ports of Carliſle and Cheſter, or either of them, or any Member or Creek thereof, or other Place therein, or to any Part of the Iſle of Man,	Hoylake, near Liverpool, at the Weſt End thereof.

Ships or Veſſels bound to the Ports of Milford, Cardiffe, Glouceſter, Briſtol, Bridgwater, or any of them, or any Member or Creek of them, or any of them, or to Padſtow or St. Ive's, being Members of the Port of Plymouth, or to Ilfracombe or Barnſtaple, being Members of the Port of Exeter, or to any other Place within the ſaid Ports of Milford, Cardiffe, Glouceſter, Briſtol or Bridgwater, or within the ſaid Members or Creeks,	Kingroad or Porſhute Pill.
Ships or Veſſels bound to the Port of Plymouth, except ſuch Places thereof as are before-mentioned, or to the Port of Exeter, except ſuch Parts thereof as are before-mentioned, or to the Port of Poole, or any of the Members or Creeks or other Places within the ſaid Ports of Plymouth, Exeter and Poole, or to the Port of Falmouth, or Member of the Port of Plymouth, or any Creek thereof, or any other Place therein,	St. Juſt's, Pool, within the Mouth of the Harbour of Falmouth.
Ships or Veſſels bound to the Port of Southampton, Chicheſter, Sandwich or any of them, or any of the Members or Creeks thereof, or any of them, or any other Place within the ſame,	Motherbank, near Portſmouth.
Ships or Veſſels bound to the Iſle of Jerſey, or any Part thereof,	Belle Croute, on the Coaſt of the ſaid Iſland, or at ſome Place herein before appointed for Performance of Quarantine on the Coaſt of England.
Ships or Veſſels bound to the Iſles of Guernſey, Sark or Alderney, or either of them, or any Part of them, or any of them,	In the Little Road near Guernſey, or ſome Place herein before appointed for Performance of Quarantine on the Coaſt of England.

64. If the Plague actually appears on board any Veſſel, being to the Northward of Cape Finiſterre, the Commander is immediately to proceed to the Harbour of St. Helen's Pool, between the Iſlands of St. Helen's Tean and North Withell (being off the Iſlands of Scilly) or to ſuch other Place as His Majeſty in Council ſhall, from Time to Time, appoint, and make it known to an Officer of the Cuſtoms there, who is to acquaint ſome Cuſtom-houſe Officer of a near Port in England with it, who is, with all Speed, to ſend Intelligence thereof to one of the Principal Secretaries of State; the Ship muſt wait 'till His Majeſty's Pleaſure is known, and none of the Crew go on Shore. In caſe the Commander cannot make the Iſland of Scilly, or is forced up either of the Channels, he muſt not enter into any Port, but remain in ſome open Road till he receive Orders from His Majeſty or Privy Council, and take Care to prevent any one from going out of the Ship, and avoid all Intercourſe with other Ships or Perſons; the Maſter or any other Perſon on board, for Diſobedience herein, are to be adjudged guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy; to be heard and determined in the County where the Offence is committed, or where the Offender is apprehended. 26 Geo. II. c. 6. 29 Geo. II. c. 8.

See the Notes to 63.

65. When any Place is infected with the Plague, or Order made by His Majeſty concerning Quarantine, if any Veſſel attempts to enter into any Port in Great Britain, &c. the Principal Officer of the Cuſtoms, or Perſon appointed to ſee Quarantine performed, muſt go off, or cauſe ſome other Perſon ſo to do, and, at a convenient Diſtance, demand the Name of the Ship and Commander, at what Places the

Cargo was taken on board; what Places ſhe touched at in her Voyage, and whether any, and which of them, were infected with the Plague; how long ſhe had been on her Paſſage; how many Perſons were on board when ſhe ſet ſail; whether any and what Perſons on board, during the Voyage, had been, or are, infected with the Plague; how many died in the Voyage, and of what Diſtemper; what Veſſels he, or any of his Ship's Company, with his Privity, went on board, or had any of their Company on board his Veſſel, in the Voyage; to what Place ſuch Veſſels belonged; and the true Contents of his Lading, to the beſt of his Knowledge? If it appears that any Perſon on board is infected, or the Ship is obliged to perform Quarantine, the Officers of His Majeſty's Ships of War, Forts or Garriſons, or any other Officers, are, upon Notice given them, to oblige her to go to the Place appointed for that Purpoſe, by any Force or Violence neceſſary. And if the Veſſel came from a Place infected, or has any Body on board infected, the Commander, or Perſon having Charge, concealing it, is guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, and not making a true Diſcovery in any other of the aforeſaid Particulars, forfeits £ 200. } 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

See the Notes to 63.

66. The Commander of a Veſſel ordered to perform Quarantine, upon his Arrival at the Place, is to deliver to the Chief Officer appointed to ſee it performed, ſuch Bill of Health and Manifeſt as he has received from any Britiſh Conſul during his Voyage, together with his Log-Book and Journal, on Forfeiture of £ 500. } 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

See the Notes to 63.

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67. A Commander of a Veſſel having Notice to perform Quarantine, if he goes on Shore, or on board any other Veſſel, or knowingly ſuffers any Seaman or Paſſenger to do ſo (without Licence) before Quarantine is duly performed, or does not cauſe the Veſſel and her Lading to be conveyed to the Places appointed for that Purpoſe reſpectively, within convenient Time after due Notice, ſhall forfeit £ 500. for every Offence; and any Perſon ſo quitting the Veſſel may be compelled to return on board, and for every Offence is to ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment, and forfeit £ 200. 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

See the Notes to 63.

68. The proper Officers, authorized to put in Execution the Orders of His Majeſty in Council, are to compel Perſons obliged to perform Quarantine to repair, and cauſe the Goods comprized in ſuch Order to be conveyed to the Houſes, Lazarettes or other Places provided for their Reception. 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

See the Notes to 63.

69. Perſons wilfully refuſing or neglecting to repair thither, within convenient Time after due Notice, or eſcaping or attempting to eſcape from thence before Quarantine is duly performed, may be compelled to repair or return thither by ſuch Force as the Caſe may require; and the Perſon ſo refuſing or neglecting to repair thither, or actually eſcaping from thence, is to be adjudged guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy. 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

See the Notes to 63.

70. Any Perſon, not infected, entering into a Houſe, Lazarette or other Place, while Perſons infected with the Plague or under Quarantine are there, and attempting to return from thence, (unleſs by proper Licence) may be compelled by the Watch- 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

men

men or Guard upon Duty to return thither and perform Quarantine; and in caſe of actual Eſcape before it is duly performed, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

See the Notes to 63.

71. Any Officer of the Cuſtoms, or other Perſon whoſe Buſineſs it is to execute the Orders concerning Quarantine, for every wilful Breach or Neglect of Duty, is to forfeit his Office and be incapable of a new Grant thereof, and alſo forfeit £ 100. and, for embezzling or wilfully damaging any Goods under his Direction, is liable to Treble Damages and full Coſts. 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

See the Notes to 63.

72. All Goods and Merchandizes, particularly ſpecified in the Orders concerning Quarantine, imported from any Foreign Country in any Veſſel whatſoever, ſhall be ſubject to the Orders concerning Quarantine. 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

See the Notes to 63.

73. After Quarantine has been duly performed by any Veſſel or Perſon, upon Proof by the Oaths of the Maſter and Two of the Perſons belonging to the Veſſel, or of Two or more credible Witneſſes, before the Cuſtomer, Comptroller or Collector, or any of their Deputies, of the Port where it was performed, or of the next Port, or of a Juſtice of the Peace near ſuch Port, or in the Iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, before any Two Jurats or Magiſtrates thereof, that ſuch Veſſel and all and every ſuch Perſon and Perſons have duly performed Quarantine, and are free from Infection; and after producing a Certificate to that Purpoſe from the Chief Officer who ſuperintended the Quarantine, the Perſons before whom the Proof is made are to give a Certificate 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

thereof,

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thereof, and the Veſſel and Perſons are liable to no further Detention on that Account.

See the Notes to 63.

74. When any Goods, liable to Quarantine, have been opened and aired in ſuch Place and Manner, and for ſuch Time, as directed by the Orders above-mentioned, and the Orders have been duly complied with, and a Certificate given by the Chief Superintendant, and Proof made thereof by the Oaths of Two credible Witneſſes, before any of the Officers mentioned above, (No. 73.) ſuch Officer is required to make a Certificate and Return thereof to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in Great Britain, or to the Governor or Commander in Chief upon the Place on the Iſlands above-mentioned reſpectively, and thereupon they are to be diſcharged from any further Detention on that Account, by Order of any Two of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or of ſuch Governor reſpectively. 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

See the Notes to 63.

75. Any Perſon demanding or taking any Fee or Reward for any Oath, Order or Certificate directed by this Act, forfeits £ 100. 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

76. Any Perſon appointed to ſee Quarantine duly performed, or appointed as a Watchman, in that Caſe, if he deſerts from his Duty, or knowingly ſuffers any Perſon, Ship, Goods or Merchandize, to depart or be conveyed from the Place appointed for the Performance of Quarantine, unleſs by proper Licence; or any Perſon directed to give a Certificate of a Ship's having duly performed her Quarantine or Airing, if he knowingly gives a falſe one, is to ſuffer Death, as in Caſes of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy. 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

See the Notes to 63.

77. Any

77. Any Perſon wilfully concealing from the Officers of Quarantine, or clandeſtinely conveying any Letters, Goods or Merchandize from a Ship under or liable to perform Quarantine, or from any other Place where Goods are performing Quarantine, is to ſuffer Death, as in Caſes of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy. 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

See the Notes to 63.

78. When any Part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, or France, Spain, Portugal, or the Low Countries, is infected with the Plague, His Majeſty may, by Proclamation, prohibit any ſmall Boat or Veſſel, under the Burthen of Twenty Tons, from going out of any Port of Great Britain, &c. 'till Security is given by the Maſter, in the Penalty of £ 300. that ſhe ſhall not go to, or touch at, any Country, Port or Place mentioned for that Purpoſe in ſuch Proclamation; and that no Perſon on board her ſhall go on board any other Veſſel at Sea; and that he ſhall not ſuffer any Perſon to come on board her from any other Veſſel at Sea; and that he ſhall not receive any Goods or Merchandize out of any other Veſſel: And any Boat or Veſſel going out before ſuch Security (required by Proclamation) is given, is forfeited to the Uſe of His Majeſty; and the Maſter and every Mariner convicted of ſailing in her, by the Oath of a credible Witneſs, before a Juſtice of the Peace where the Offender is found, is to forfeit £ 20. to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offender's Goods, and, for Want of Diſtreſs, the Offender to be committed to Priſon for Three Months; or if the Offender is found in the Iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, and convicted by an Action or Suit, founded 26 Geo. II. c. 6.

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on this Act, in the proper Courts there, he is to forfeit £ 20. and for Default of Payment ſuffer Three Months Impriſonment.

See the Notes to 63.

79. No Goods liable to Infection, coming from the Levant without a clean Bill of Health, ſhall be landed in any Part of Great Britain, Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, unleſs it ſhall appear, to the Satisfaction of His Majeſty or His Privy Council, that the Goods have been ſufficiently opened and aired in the Lazarettes of Malta, Ancona, Venice, Meſſina, Leghorn, Genoa or Marſeilles, or one of them. 26 Geo. II. c. 18.

See the Notes to 63.

80. If any Perſon ſhall plunder, ſteal, take away or deſtroy any Goods from or belonging to Ships in Diſtreſs, wrecked, ſtranded or caſt on Shore in His Majeſty's Dominions, (whether any living Creature be on board or not) or any of the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Proviſion or Part of ſuch Ship, or ſhall beat or wound, with Intent to kill, or otherwiſe obſtruct the Eſcape of any Perſons endeavouring to ſave their Lives from ſuch Ship, or ſhall put out falſe Lights, with Intent to bring any Veſſel into Danger, ſuch Perſon ſhall be guilty of Felony, and, on Conviction thereof, ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

81. But when the Goods or Effects ſtranded, loſt or caſt on Shore, are of ſmall Value, and ſtolen without Circumſtances of Cruelty, Outrage or Violence, the Offender may be proſecuted by Indictment for Petit Larceny, and puniſhed accordingly. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

82. Upon Information, on Oath, before any Juſtice of the Peace, of any Part of the Cargo belonging to any ſtranded Veſſel

being

being unlawfully conveyed away or concealed in any Place, or of ſome reaſonable Ground of Suſpicion thereof, ſuch Juſtice may grant Warrants for Search, and, if they are found there, or in Cuſtody of any Perſon not legally entitled to keep them, the Owner or Occupier of the Place, or the Perſon upon whom they are found, not immediately delivering them upon Demand to the Owner or Perſon lawfully authorized to demand them, or not giving a good Account, to the Satisfaction of the Juſtice, how he came by them, is (on Proof of ſuch Refuſal) to be committed to Goal for Six Months, or until he pays the Owners Treble the Value of the Goods. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

83. If any Perſon, not employed by the Maſter, Mariners or Owners, or Perſons lawfully authorized, ſhall, in the Abſence of thoſe who are employed or authorized, ſave any Ship or Effects, and cauſe them to be carried into Port, or to any Cuſtom-Houſe near, or other Place of ſafe Cuſtody, immediately giving Notice thereof to ſome Juſtice of the Peace, Magiſtrate, or Cuſtom-Houſe or Exciſe Officer, or ſhall diſcover to them where ſuch Effects are wrongfully bought, ſold or concealed, ſhall be entitled to a reaſonable Reward from the Maſter or Owners, to be adjuſted, in caſe of Diſagreement, in the ſame Manner as Salvage. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

See No. 20.

84. For the better aſcertaining the Salvage to be paid, and for the more effectual putting the Acts reſpecting the ſame into due Execution, the Juſtice of the Peace, Mayor, Bailiff, Collector of the Cuſtoms or Chief Conſtable, who ſhall be neareſt to the Place where any Ship, Goods or Effects ſhall be ſtranded or caſt away, ſhall forthwith give public Notice for a Meeting

to be held, as ſoon as poſſible, of the Sheriff or his Deputy, the Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors or other Chief Magiſtrates of Towns Corporate, Coroners and Commiſſioners of the Land-Tax, or any Five or more of them, who are hereby required and empowered to give Aid in the Execution of the ſaid Acts, and to employ proper Perſons for the Saving of Ships in Diſtreſs, and ſuch Ships, Veſſels and Effects as ſhall be ſtranded or caſt away, and alſo to examine Perſons upon Oath touching or concerning the ſame or the Salvage thereof, and to adjuſt the *Quantum* of ſuch Salvage, and diſtribute the ſame among the Perſons concerned in ſuch Salvage, in caſe of Diſagreement among the Parties or the ſaid Perſons; and that every ſuch Sheriff, Juſtice of the Peace, Mayor, Chief Magiſtrate, Coroner, Lord of a Manor, Under Sheriff, or Commiſſioner of the Land-Tax, attending and acting at ſuch Meeting, ſhall be paid Four Shillings a Day for his Expences in ſuch Attendance, out of the Goods and Effects ſaved by their Care or Direction. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

85. If the Charges and Rewards for Salvage, directed to be paid by the Act of 12 Anne and this Act, ſhall not be fully paid, or ſufficient Security given for the ſame, within Forty Days next after the Services performed, then, and in ſuch Caſe, it ſhall be lawful for the Officer of the Cuſtoms concerned in ſuch Salvage to borrow or raiſe ſo much Money as ſhall be ſufficient to ſatisfy and pay ſuch Charges and Rewards, or any Part thereof then remaining unpaid, or not ſecured as aforeſaid, by or upon One or more Bill or Bills of Sale, under his Hand and Seal, of the Ship or Veſſel, or Cargo ſaved, or ſuch Part thereof, as ſhall be ſufficient; redeem- 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

able,

able, nevertheleſs, upon Payment of the principal Sum ſo borrowed, and Intereſt for the ſame, after the Rate of £ 4 per Centum per Annum.

86. Upon Oath being made before any Magiſtrate, authorized to take the ſame, of any ſuch Plunder or Theft, (vide 80.) or of the breaking of any Ship contrary to 12 Ann. Seſſ. 2. c. 18. (vide No. 22 and 28.) the Examination taken thereupon, in Writing, is to be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace of the County, &c. where the Fact was committed, or to his Deputy, who is to cauſe the Offenders to be proſecuted in that County, or any one next adjoining; or if the Fact is committed in Wales, in the next adjoining Engliſh County: The neceſſary Charges are to be paid him by the Treaſurer of the County, &c. where the Fact was committed, and the Amount to be aſcertained by the Juſtices of the Peace at the General or Quarter Seſſions; ſuch Clerk of the Peace, refuſing or neglecting to proſecute, forfeits £ 100. to any Perſon who ſhall ſue for it. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

87. If any Sheriff or his Deputy, Juſtice of the Peace, Mayor, or other Magiſtrate, Coroner, Lord of a Manor, Commiſſioner of the Land Tax, Chief Conſtable or Petty Conſtable, or other Peace Officer, or any Cuſtom-Houſe or Exciſe Officer, or other Perſon lawfully authorized, ſhall be aſſaulted, beaten and wounded, for or on Account of the Exerciſe of his or their Duty, in or concerning the Salvage or Preſervation of any Ship or Veſſel in Diſtreſs, or of any Ship or Veſſel, Goods or Effects, ſtranded, wrecked, or caſt on Shore, or lying under Water, in any of His Majeſty's Dominions, then any Perſon or Perſons, ſo aſſaulting, beating and wounding, ſhall, upon Trial and Conviction, by Indictment 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

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at the Aſſizes or General Gaol Delivery, or at the General or Quarter Seſſions for the County, Riding or Diviſion where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, be tranſported for Seven Years, and ſhall be ſubject to ſuch ſubſequent Puniſhment, in caſe of Return before that Time, as other Perſons, under Sentence of Tranſportation, are by the Law ſubjected unto.

88. It ſhall be lawful for any One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, in caſe of Need, and in the Abſence of the High Sheriff, to take ſufficient Power of the County to repreſs all unjuſt Violence, and duly to enforce the Execution of this Act. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

89. Perſons aſſembled to ſave any Veſſel or Effects are, (in order to prevent Confuſion) to conform to Orders of the following Subordination, as the Perſons happen to be preſent: In the firſt Place, to the Orders of the Maſter, or other Officers or Owners, or Perſons employed by them; in the next Place to the Orders of Officers of the Cuſtoms, then to the Officers of Exciſe, then of the Sheriff or his Deputy, then of any Juſtice of the Peace, then of the Mayor or Chief Magiſtrate of a Corporation, then of the Coroner, then of the Commiſſioners of the Land Tax, then of any Chief Conſtable, then of any Petty Conſtable, or other Peace Officer: Any Perſon wilfully acting contrary to ſuch Orders, forfeits any Sum not exceeding £5. to be levied by Warrant of a Juſtice of the Peace; and, for Non-payment, the Offender is to be committed to the Houſe of Correction not exceeding Three Months. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

90. Provided that this Act ſhall not in any Way extend to deprive or prejudice His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, or any claiming under them, or any Patentee

or

or Grantee of the Crown, or any Lord or Lords of any Manor or Manors, or other Perſons whomſoever, of or in Relation to any Right which they, or any of them, have or may have, or lawfully claim, to any Wreck or Wrecks, or any Goods which are or ſhall be Flotſam, Jetſam or Lagan; but that ſuch reſpective Rights ſhall be enjoyed in as full, ample and beneficial a Manner, in every Reſpect, as if this Act had never been made. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

91. The Officers of the Cuſtoms, who ſhall act in the preſerving of any Ship or Veſſel in Diſtreſs, or the Cargo thereof, ſhall, as ſoon as conveniently may be, cauſe or procure all Perſons belonging to the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, and others, who can give any Account thereof, or of the Cargo thereof, to be examined, upon Oath, before ſome Juſtice of the Peace, as to the Name or Deſcription of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, and the Names of the Maſter, Commander or Chief Officer and Owners, and of the Owners of the Cargo, and of the Ports or Places from or to which the ſaid Ship or Veſſel was bound, and the Occaſion of the ſaid Ship's Diſtreſs; which Examination the ſaid Juſtices are hereby required to take down in Writing, and they ſhall deliver a true Copy thereof, together with a Copy of the ſaid Account of the Goods, to the ſaid Officer of the Cuſtoms, who ſhall forthwith tranſmit the ſame to the Secretary of the Admiralty for the Time being, who ſhall publiſh, or cauſe to be publiſhed, in the next London Gazette, ſo much thereof as ſhall or may be neceſſary for the Information of the Perſons intereſted or concerned therein. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

92. Nothing in the Act 26 Geo. II. c. 19. ſhall extend to Scotland. 26 Geo. II. c. 19.

93. No

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93. No Spirits, brought into Great Britain in Caſks containing leſs than Sixty Gallons, ſhall be entered or reported for Exportation, or exported to Foreign Parts; and all Tea above Six lbs. found on board Britiſh Ships from Foreign Parts (except the Eaſt India Company's Ships) ſhall be forfeited, whether ſuch Tea be intended or reported for Exportation or not. — 28 Geo. II. c. 21.

See Liſt of Prohibitions, as to Spirits forfeited in Caſks under certain Quantities.

Note, By 6 Geo. III. c. 13. this Act is not to prevent the Importation of Tea by Licence, when the Eaſt India Company do not ſupply the Market.

See Liſt of Prohibitions.

94. In Maſters Reports of Spirits, the Number of Caſks, the Numbers on each, and the Kind of Liquor contained therein, muſt be inſerted, on Forfeiture of the Spirits. — 31 Geo. II. c. 36.

95. No Ship ſhall be permitted to break Bulk, or make Entry in any Port in the Britiſh Dominions, until all the Letters and Packets ſhall be delivered to the Deputy Poſtmaſter-General or his Agent, to be forwarded according to the Direction, (except Letters brought in Veſſels liable to Quarantine, which are to be delivered to the Perſon ſuperintending the Quarantine, that all Precaution may be taken before the Delivery thereof, after which ſuch Letters are to be diſpatched in the uſual Way; and alſo except Letters of Maſters and Owners of Ships, or any of the Cargo ſent on board ſuch Ships, and delivered to the Maſter for Carriage according to the Direction, ſo as ſuch Letters are delivered without receiving any Reward or Profit; alſo except any Proceſs iſſuing out of any Court, and Letters by any private Friend in their Journey, — 9 Ann. c. 10. 5 Geo. III. c. 25.

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ſent on Purpoſe for or concerning the private Affair of any Perſon; and all Maſters, Mariners, &c. neglecting or refuſing to deliver the Letters, ſhall, for every Neglect, forfeit £ 20.

96. If any Perſon or Perſons ſhall import, or cauſe to be imported, any Ribbands, Laces or Girdles, not made and manufactured in Great Britain, whether the ſame be wrought of Silk alone, or wrought of Silk mixed with any other Materials, all ſuch Ribbands, Laces and Girdles ſhall be forfeited; and the Perſon importing ſuch Ribbands, Laces or Girdles into this Kingdom, or cauſing the ſame to be ſo imported, ſhall alſo forfeit, for every Offence, the Sum of £ 200. and every Perſon who ſhall be aiding, abetting or aſſiſting in importing into this Kingdom any ſuch Ribbands, Laces or Girdles, ſhall forfeit and pay £ 200. 3 Geo. III. c. 21. 5 Geo. III. c. 48.

97. If any Foreign-manufactured Silk Stockings, Silk Mitts or Silk Gloves, ſhall be imported into this Kingdom, or any Part of the Britiſh Dominions, the ſame ſhall be forfeited; and any Perſon who ſhall import, or cauſe to be imported, into this Kingdom, or any Part of the Britiſh Dominions, any ſuch Silk Stockings, Silk Mitts or Silk Gloves, or ſhall be aiding, abetting or aſſiſting therein, ſhall, over and above the Forfeiture and Loſs of ſuch Silk Stockings, Silk Mitts and Silk Gloves, and all Intereſt which he may have therein, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay £ 200. 5 Geo. III. c. 48.

98. If any Foreign-manufactured Leather Gloves or Mitts ſhall be imported into this Kingdom, or any Part of the Britiſh Dominions, the ſame ſhall be forfeited; and any Perſon who ſhall import, or cauſe to be imported, into this Kingdom, or any

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Part of the Britiſh Dominions, any ſuch Leather Gloves or Mitts, or ſhall be aiding, abetting or aſſiſting therein, ſhall, over and above the Forfeiture and Loſs of ſuch Leather Gloves and Mitts, and all Intereſt which he may have therein, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay £200. — 6 Geo. III. c. 19.

99. No Foreign-wrought Silks (except Crapes or Tiffanies of Italy, imported directly from thence) or Velvets, ſhall be imported into Great Britain, or the Iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, upon Pain of being forfeited, and upon the Penalty of £100. to be paid by the Importer thereof, for each Piece or Remnant. — 6 Geo. III. c. 28. 11 Geo. III. c. 49. 17 Geo. III. c. 35. 22 Geo. III. c. 72. 29 Geo. III. c. 55. 31 Geo. III. c. 37.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue 'till the next Seſſion after the 14th of June, 1795.

That Silk Gauzes may be imported from France and Holland. See Liſt of Prohibitions.

100. When the Price of Oak Bark ſhall be under £10. for the Load of Hatch Bark, containing Forty-five Hundred Wt. delivered at the Buyers Warehouſes in the City of London, or within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, or when the Price of Oak Bark in the Rinds ſhall be under 2*l.* 10*s.* for the Load of Rinds containing Thirty Yards, when the ſame are ſet Three Rinds thick, with Two Skirts and a Cover, delivered at the Buyers Warehouſes within the City of London or Weekly Bills of Mortality, then, and in either of theſe Caſes, no Oak Bark whatſoever ſhall be allowed to be imported into Great Britain: And if any Perſon ſhall import, or cauſe to be imported, any Oak Bark, when the Price of the Load of Hatch is in London, and within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, delivered at the Buyers Warhouſes, under — 12 Geo. III. c. 50.

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the Price of £. 10. per Load of Hatch, or when the Price of the Load of Rinds, ſhall be under 2*l.* 10*s.* for the Load of Rinds, when the ſame are ſet, and containing as aforeſaid, delivered at the Buyers Warehouſes within the City of London or Weekly Bills of Mortality, ſuch Oak Bark, ſo imported, ſhall be forfeited, and the Importer thereof ſhall, over and above, forfeit and pay £. 20. for each Load of Hatch or Rinds ſo imported.

But, by 32 Geo. III. c 39. Quercitron or Black Oak Bark, for the Purpoſe of Dying, may be imported in Britiſh *built* Ships, legally navigated, from any Country in Europe, although the Price ſhall be under the Prices abovementioned; provided ſuch Bark be imported in Caſks only, not leſs than 150 lbs. Weight net.

101. The Tonnage and Burthen of any Ship or Veſſel importing Brandy and other Spirituous Liquors, or any other Goods whatſoever into this Kingdom, or hovering upon the Coaſts thereof; and where the Owner or Proprietor, or other Perſon, ſhall be entitled to any Bounty or Allowance, according to the Tonnage of any Ship or Feſſel, and in all other Caſes whatſoever where the Tonnage and Burthen of any Ship or Veſſel ſhall be neceſſary to be aſcertained and known, by any Act of Parliament made or hereafter to be made concerning the Revenues of Cuſtoms, the Rule for admeaſuring ſuch Ships or Veſſels ſhall be as follows, viz. The Length ſhall be taken in a ſtraight Line along the Rabbet of the Keel of the Ship, from the Back of the Main Stern-Poſt to a perpendicular Line from the Forepart of the Main Stem, under the Bowſprit, from which ſubtracting Three Fifths of the Breadth, the Remainder ſhall

15 Geo. III. c. 74.

be esteemed the just Length of the Keel to find the Tonnage; and the Breadth shall be taken from the Outside of the outside Plank in the broadest Part of the Ship, be it either above or below the Main Wales, exclusive of all Manner of Doubling Planks that may be wrought upon the Sides of the Ship; then multiplying the Length of the Keel by the Breadth so taken, and that Product by Half the Breadth, and dividing the Whole by 94, the Quotient shall be deemed the true Contents of the Tonnage, according to which Rule the Tonnage of all such Ships and Vessels shall be measured and ascertained.

102. In case any Ship or Vessel, in which any Gunpowder, above the Quantity of Six lbs. shall happen to be, shall arrive in the Haven, Bason or Dock at Hull on a Sunday, or on a Custom-House Holiday, it shall be lawful for the Master or Commander of any such Ship or Vessel to land the same, without a Sufferance or Leave from the Officers of His Majesty's Customs at Hull for so doing, provided the same be done in the Presence of a Tide-Surveyor or Coast-Waiter. 14 Geo. III. c. 56.

103. If any Person shall import or bring into Great Britain, or into any Port, Harbour, Haven or Creek thereof, any Callicoes, Muslins, or any other Goods or Stuffs whatsoever made of Linen Yarn only, or of Linen Yarn and Cotton Wool mixed, or made wholly of Cotton Wool, wherein shall be wove in the Warp, in either or both Selvages only, through the Whole or any Part of the Length of each Piece, one or more blue Stripe or Stripes of one or more Thread or Threads, such Person shall not only forfeit and lose all and every such Callicoes, Muslins, Goods or Stuffs, which shall be so imported or brought into Great 14 Geo. III. c. 72.

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Britain, or into any Port, Harbour, Haven or Creek thereof, but ſhall alſo forfeit £ 10. for each Piece thereof.

104. The Maſter, Wardens and Commonalty of the Society of Merchants Venturers of the City of Briſtol are empowered to enlarge the Floating-Dock, and build a convenient Quay on the North-Weſt Side thereof. 16 Geo. III. c. 33.

105. All the Ground ſituate on the North-Weſt Side of and adjoining to the Dock, and extending in Breadth to the North-Weſt, from the Quay Wall, Two Hundred Feet, and extending of the ſame Breadth to the North-Eaſt, ſhall be a Quay for Landing all Kinds of Timber (including Mahogany) Planks and Boards, Deals and Staves, Tar, Pitch, Roſin and Turpentine, in whatever Quantity the ſame ſhall be imported into Briſtol, provided that none of the Goods be unſhipped without Entry, nor without the Preſence of a Waiter or Officer appointed thereunto, otherwiſe the Goods ſhall be forfeited. 16 Geo. III. c. 33.

106. From the 24th of June, 1777, it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon to land Timber, Planks or Boards of any Kind, or other Commodities aforeſaid, on any Part of the preſent Quays in Briſtol, out of any Ship (except as hereafter mentioned) Two-third Parts of the Cargo whereof ſhall conſiſt of all or any of the ſaid Articles, nor to land the ſame out of any Boat from ſuch Ship, on Pain of forfeiting £ 50. And the Maſter, &c. taking Charge of any Ship, Two-third Parts of the Cargo whereof ſhall conſiſt as above, (the Proportion to be aſcertained by the Tonnage of the whole Cargo) ſhall cauſe his Ship to be unladen at the new-intended Quay, on Pain of forfeiting £ 50. for every Offence. 16 Geo. III. c. 33.

107. But

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107. But not to extend to Timber brought Coaſtwiſe. — 16 Geo. III. c. 33.

108. Nor to extend to prevent the Landing of Goods at private Wharfs by ſpecial Sufferance, nor to prevent the Landing of the ſaid Articles at the preſent Quay, under a Certificate from Two Juſtices of the Peace, (to be grounded on the Oath of the Party applying for the ſame) that, at the Arrival of the Ship, a Berth could not be had for her to be in, for Landing on the new Quay. — 16 Geo. III. c. 33.

109. In caſe any Foreign Glaſs of any Kind, liable to the Payment of any Cuſtoms or Duties, ſhall be landed or put on Shore out of any Ship or Veſſel, or unſhipped, with Intent to be put on Shore, before due Entry be made thereof at the Cuſtom-Houſe in the Port or Place where the ſame ſhall be imported, and the reſpective Duty or Duties payable for the ſame ſhall be paid or ſecured, or without a Warrant for the Landing or Delivering of the ſame, firſt ſigned by the Commiſſioners, Collectors, or other proper Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms reſpectively, all ſuch Glaſs, as ſhall be ſo landed contrary to the Intention of this preſent Act, ſhall be forfeited; and moreover the Maſter, Mate, or other Perſon taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and all and every other Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be any ways concerned, or aiding or aſſiſting in ſuch Unſhipping or Landing of ſuch Glaſs as aforeſaid, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit £ 100. — 17 Geo. III. c. 39.

110. If any Muſlin, Tea, and other Goods, Wares or Merchandizes whatſoever, ſhall be unſhipped at Sea, and taken out of any Ship or Veſſel employed in the Service of the Eaſt India Company, on her Voyage homewards to this Kingdom, at any Diſ-

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tance from the Coaſts thereof, (unleſs in caſe of apparent Neceſſity, or ſome other lawful Reaſon, of which the Maſter, Commander, or other Perſon having Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall give immediate Notice to, and make Proof of before the Collector and Comptroller, or the Chief Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms at the firſt Port of this Kingdom where he ſhall arrive) all ſuch Muſlin, Tea, or other Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, and every Ship, Veſſel, or Boat into which the ſame ſhall be unſhipped and taken, or which ſhall be uſed in the Removing, Carrying, or Conveying the ſame, ſhall be forfeited and loſt; and the Maſter, Commander, or other Perſon having Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel from which ſuch Goods ſhall be ſo unſhipped and taken out of ſuch Ship or Veſſel. and every other Perſon, who ſhall be aiding, aſſiſting, or otherwiſe concerned in the Unſhipping or Receiving of ſuch Goods, ſhall forfeit Treble the Value thereof. 17 Geo. III. c. 41.

111. If any Ship or Veſſel, coming or arriving from Foreign Parts, within the Limits of the Port of London, ſhall be removed out of the Stream, except to the lawful Quays, before all the Goods are diſcharged out of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, unleſs upon any Accident or emergent Occaſion, immediately to be made known to the Commiſſioners or Principal Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and their Conſent for that Purpoſe obtained, the Maſter, Purſer, or other Perſon taking Charge of every ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall forfeit £ 100. for every ſuch Offence. 19 Geo. II. c. 48.

112. In all Caſes where the Officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe ſhall diſcover on board any Ship or Veſſel coming from Foreign Parts, within the Limits of any of

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the Ports of this Kingdom, more than One Hundred lbs. Weight of Tea, not being in Ships belonging to or employed by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or more than One Hundred Gallons of Foreign Brandy, or of other Foreign Spirituous Liquors, over and above the Quantity of Two Gallons for every Seaman then belonging to and on board such Ship or Vessel, and being in Casks under Sixty Gallons, the Master, or other Person having or taking the Charge of such Ship or Vessel, shall forfeit the Sum of £ 300.; and it shall be lawful, in such Case, for any Officer of the Customs or Excise, and for all other Persons acting in their Aid and Assistance, to arrest, take, and detain the said Master, or other Person so having the Charge or Command of such Ship or Vessel, and to carry the Person so taken before any One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace residing near to the Place where such Ship or Vessel shall then be, or where such Person shall be arrested and taken; and the Person so carried shall be obliged to enter into a Recognizance to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, before such Justice, in the Sum of £ 300. with Condition to enter an Appearance in the Courts of Exchequer in England and Scotland respectively, within the first Four Days of the Term next ensuing such Arrest, to any Information which shall or may be exhibited against him; and such Justice shall forthwith transmit every such Recognizance to the King's Remembrancer in such of the said respective Courts; and if such Person shall refuse to enter into such Recognizance as aforesaid, then such Justice shall commit such Person to the next County Goal, there to remain until he shall enter into such Recognizance.

19 Geo. III. c. 69.

113. If

113. If any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall aſſault, reſiſt, oppoſe, moleſt, obſtruct or hinder any Officer of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe in due Seizing or Securing any Coffee, or any other Goods whatſoever, which, by any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe ſhall or may be liable to be ſeized, by virtue of or in purſuance of any Act now in Force, or ſhall, by Force or Violence, reſcue, or ſhall cauſe to be reſcued, any of the ſaid Goods, after the ſame ſhall have been ſeized by ſuch Officer or Officers as aforeſaid, or ſhall attempt or endeavour ſo to do, or, after ſuch Seizure, ſhall cut, ſtave, break, or otherwiſe deſtroy or damage, any Caſks, Veſſels, Boxes or Package, wherein the ſame ſhall be contained, it ſhall be lawful for the Officers of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, and for all Perſons acting in their Aid and Aſſiſtance, to ſtop, arreſt and detain every Perſon ſo offending, and him, her or them forthwith to carry before One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace near to the Place where the Offence ſhall be committed; and the Juſtice ſhall, if he ſees Cauſe, commit the Perſon ſo brought before him to the next County Gaol, until the next General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be holden for the ſame County or Place, there to be tried and dealt with as is herein after directed. 19 Geo. III. c. 69.

114. The Officer who ſhall convey any Offender, arreſted by the Authority of this Act, before any Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall, in caſe ſuch Offender be committed to the County Gaol, enter into a Recognizance to His ſaid Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, before ſuch Juſtice, in the Sum of £ 40. conditioned to appear at ſuch General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, and to proſecute the Perſon ſo committed; and the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms and Ex- 19 Geo. III. c. 69.

ciſe are required to order the Charges of ſuch Proſecution to be paid out of any Money in the Hands of the Receiver-General of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe.

115. Where any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be arreſted, detained and committed as aforeſaid, for any Offence againſt this Act, to any County Gaol, there to remain until the next General Quarter Seſſions as aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for the Juſtices at ſuch Seſſions, and they are required to examine, hear, try and determine all ſuch Offences; and if the Perſon, ſo committed as aforeſaid, ſhall be duly convicted before them of any Offence againſt this Act, then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices, at ſuch General Quarter Seſſions, and they are hereby required, in Lieu of any other Puniſhment to which ſuch Offenders might be liable for the ſame Offence by any former Act, to commit ſuch Perſon to Hard Labour in the Houſe of Correction of the County, City, Town or Place, there to remain for a Term not exceeding Three Years, nor leſs than One Year. 19 Geo. III. c. 69.

116. Provided always, that if any Perſon ſo convicted ſhall be approved of by any Officer of His Majeſty's Land Forces or Fleet, as an able and proper Perſon to ſerve His Majeſty, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices, at ſuch General Quarter Seſſions, and they are required, in lieu of any other Puniſhment to which ſuch Offender may be liable by this or any former Act, to order every ſuch Offender to ſerve His Majeſty, as a Soldier or Sailor, and to cauſe ſuch Man to be delivered over to ſuch Officer of His Majeſty's Land Forces or Fleet, ſuch Officer giving a Receipt, under his Hand, acknowledging what Men are ſo delivered to him, which Receipt ſuch Officer is hereby required to give; and ſuch Officer may, in caſe he ſhall find 19 Geo. III. c. 69.

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it neceſſary, detain ſuch Man in ſome ſecure Houſe or Place; and no Perſon, ſo delivered in purſuance of this Act, ſhall be liable to be taken out of His Majeſty's Service by any Proceſs, other than for ſome criminal Matter.

117. If the ſaid Juſtices in their Seſſions ſhall not be attended, at the Time of convicting ſuch Offender, by ſome proper Officer of His Majeſty's Land Forces or Fleet, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Juſtices to adjourn themſelves to ſome other convenient Day, and to give ſuch Directions as they ſhall think proper for ſecuring ſuch Offender, and to cauſe Notice to be given to any ſuch Officer of the Day and Place of Adjournment; and ſuch Officer is required to attend, or appoint ſome other Perſon to attend the ſaid Juſtices at ſuch Adjournment, and to receive ſuch Perſons as they ſhall adjudge or order to be ſo delivered as aforeſaid, in caſe ſuch Officer ſhall approve of ſuch Perſon as able and proper to ſerve His Majeſty in Manner aforeſaid. 19 Geo. III. c. 69.

118. The Juſtices, upon ſuch Conviction as aforeſaid, and Delivery of ſuch Perſons to ſuch Officer receiving ſuch Perſons as aforeſaid, ſhall cauſe the Second and Sixth Sections of the Articles of War againſt Mutiny and Deſertion to be read to the Perſons ſo to be delivered, in the Preſence of the ſaid Juſtices; and the ſaid Juſtices ſhall tender to every ſuch Perſon the Oath mentioned in the Third Section of the Articles of War; and the ſaid Juſtices ſhall forthwith certify, under their Hands, that ſuch Perſon is ordered and adjudged to ſerve His Majeſty, ſetting forth his Name, Age, Pariſh, and laſt Place of Abode, if known; and that the Second and Sixth Sections of the Articles of War againſt Mutiny and Deſertion were read to him;

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him; and that he had taken the Oath mentioned in the ſaid Articles of War, or had refuſed to take the ſaid Oath; and ſhall deliver ſuch Certificate, together with ſuch Man, to the ſaid Officers or Perſons appointed to receive him; and ſuch Man ſhall thereupon be deemed and taken to be inliſted, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, and may be proceeded againſt, as if he or they had taken the ſaid Oath according to the ſaid Articles of War; and the ſaid Juſtices ſhall alſo forthwith cauſe an Entry or Memorial to be made, in a Book to be kept by them, or by the Clerk of the Peace of the County or Place, for that Purpoſe, of the Names of the Men ſo delivered as aforeſaid, the Ages, Pariſhes, and Places of their laſt Abode, if they can be known, and of the Time and Place when and where ſuch Men were delivered to the ſaid Officers, or Perſons appointed to receive them, and the Names of the Officers or Perſons who received them, and for what Regiment or Company or Ship they were ſo received; and ſhall cauſe true Copies or Duplicates of ſuch Entries, atteſted by the ſaid Juſtices or the Clerk of the Peace, within Forty Days after the Delivering ſuch Men as aforeſaid, to be tranſmitted into the Office of the Secretary at War, or into the Office of the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral. 19 Geo. III. c. 69.

119. If the Maſter of any Veſſel ſhall conceal, or ſuffer his Seamen to conceal, any Spirituous Liquors over the Quantity of Two Gallons for each Seaman, or any Tea above Six lbs. Weight, or Coffee above Nineteen lbs. Weight, or if the Maſter ſhall import, or ſuffer to be imported, any Liquors or Uncuſtomed Goods, whereby the Owners of ſuch Ship become 19 Geo. III. c. 69.

liable

liable to Penalties, or the Veſſel itſelf forfeited, ſuch Maſter ſhall not only forfeit to the Owner all his Wages then due to him, but alſo Treble the Value of the Goods, over and above the Penalties ſuch Maſter is liable to by any Law now in Force, which ſaid Penalty ſhall go to the Owner, and no other Perſon whatever.

120. If the Mate or Seamen of any Veſſel ſhall conceal or import any Spirituous Liquors over the Quantity of Two Gallons as aforeſaid, or any Tea above Six lbs. Weight, or Coffee above Nineteen lbs. Weight, ſuch Mate or Seaman ſhall forfeit his Wages, then due, to the Owner, and 10 *s.* for every Gallon of Liquor, or Pound of Tea and Coffee; and, if the Offence is committed in Time of War, the Owner may ſend them on Board a Ship of War, to ſerve Three Years, except they are unfit for the Service. — 21 Geo. III. c. 39.

121. This Act ſhall be printed, put up, and continued on ſome conſpicuous Part of every Britiſh Veſſel trading in this Kingdom; and wherever the printed Clauſes are damaged, the Maſter ſhall replace them, under Penalty of One Shilling per Day for every Day of Omiſſion; to be paid to the Owner, under a Juſtice's Warrant. — 21 Geo. III. c. 39.

122. Mates or Seamen refuſing to pay the Penalties, or not having ſufficient Effects to anſwer the ſame, may be committed, by a Juſtice's Warrant, to Gaol for Three Months, and not leſs than Six Weeks. — 21 Geo. III. c. 39.

123. Juſtices may mitigate the Penalties, but not more than One Half is to be mitigated. — 21 Geo. III. c. 39.

124. If any Ship or Veſſel ſhall be found at Anchor, or hovering within the Limits of any of the Ports of this Kingdom, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſts thereof,

or ſhall be diſcovered to have been within the ſaid Limits or Diſtance, (*and not proceeding on her Voyage, Wind and Weather permitting*, unleſs in caſe of unavoidable Neceſſity and Diſtreſs of Weather, of which Neceſſity and Diſtreſs the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall give Notice, and make Proof before the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms of any Port within the Limits of which ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be found, immediately after the Arrival of ſuch Ship or Veſſel within the Limits of ſuch Port) having on Board any Brandy or other Spirituous Liquors, in any Veſſel or Caſk which ſhall not contain Sixty Gallons at the leaſt, (except only for the Uſe of the Seamen then belonging to and on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, not exceeding Two Gallons for each Seaman) or having on Board any Wine in Caſks, (provided ſuch Ship or Veſſel having Wine on Board ſhall not exceed Sixty Tons Burthen) or having on Board Six Pounds Weight of Tea, or Twenty Pounds Weight of Coffee, or having on Board any Goods whatſoever liable to Forfeiture, by any Act of Parliament, upon being imported into Great Britain, then not only all ſuch Goods, but alſo the Ship or Veſſel on Board which they ſhall be found as aforeſaid, with all her Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle and Apparel, ſhall be forfeited. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

Note, See the Liſt of Prohibitions for Goods prohibited to be imported.

125. Provided always, that nothing in this or any former Act ſhall extend to prevent Evidence from being received, in any Suit or Information brought for the Forfeiture of any Veſſel for or on Account of any Goods contained therein, in order to ſhew, from the Smallneſs of the Quantity of the ſaid

ſaid Goods, and other Circumſtances of the Caſe, that the ſaid Goods were on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel without the Knowledge and Privity either of the Owner, or of the Maſter or other Perſon having the Charge or Command thereof, and without any wilful Neglect, or Want of reaſonable Care, in the Diſcharge of the Duty of ſuch Owner, Maſter or other Perſon having the Charge or Command of ſuch Veſſel; and, in every ſuch Caſe, where Proof ſhall be made, from the Smallneſs of the Quantity of the ſaid Goods, and other Circumſtances, that ſuch ſmall Quantity was on Board without the Knowledge, Privity or Conſent, either of the Owner or the Maſter, or other Perſon having the Charge or Command thereof, and without any wilful Neglect or Want of reaſonable Care, either in the Owner or in the Maſter, or other Perſon having the Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, then ſuch Ship or Veſſel (in caſe the ſame ſhall exceed One Hundred Tons in Burthen) ſhall not be forfeited for or on Account of ſuch ſmall Quantity of Goods. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

126. Provided always, that any ſuch Goods, which ſhall be ſo found on Board any Ship or Veſſel, whether with or without the Privity or Knowledge of the Maſter thereof, ſhall be forfeited; and the Perſon or Perſons, in whoſe Charge or Poſſeſſion the ſaid Goods ſhall be found, ſhall forfeit Treble the Value thereof. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

127. All Veſſels belonging, in the Whole or in Part, to any of His Majeſty's Subjects, called Cutters, Luggers, Shallops or Wherries, (of what Built ſoever) and all Veſſels belonging as aforeſaid, of any other Deſcription, whoſe Bottoms are Clench Work, unleſs they ſhall be ſquare-rigged, or fitted as Sloops, with ſtanding Boltſprits; and all Veſſels, belonging as aforeſaid, the

Length

ACTS.

Length of which ſhall be greater than in the Proportion of Three Feet and an Half to One Foot in Breadth; and all Ships or Veſſels, belonging as aforeſaid, armed for Reſiſtance, (otherwiſe than is herein after excepted) which ſhall be found within the Limits or Diſtance herein before deſcribed, (vide No. 124.) ſhall be forfeited, together with all the Goods, if any, which ſhall be laden thereon, and all her Guns, Tackle and Furniture. } 24 Geo. III. c. 37.

Note, The Words of this Clauſe differ from the Firſt Section: This Clauſe only ſays, if Veſſels ſhall be *found* within the Limits: in the Firſt Clauſe are the Words "*diſcovered to have been.*" A Cauſe was tried in the Court of Exchequer on this Clauſe, where it appeared the Officer *found* the Veſſel out of the Limits; but it was proved in Evidence *ſhe had been within the Limits*, though the Officer did not actually *find* her within ſuch Limits. The Jury gave a Verdict for the Crown, and the Defendant's Council were at Liberty to bring their Objections to the Verdict before the Court, which was done. The Court, after conſidering the Queſtion, confirmed the Verdict.

128. Provided that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to prevent any Ship or Veſſel from having on Board Two Carriage Guns, of the Calibre not exceeding Four Pounds, and Small Arms, not exceeding Two Muſquets for every Ten Men. } 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

129. Provided always, that nothing in this Act ſhall extend to any Ship or Veſſel on a Voyage from any Part of America, or the Eaſt or Weſt Indies, or Africa, or the Mediterranean, ſo as to ſubject the ſame to Forfeiture for or on Account of her Built,

or

or for having Spirits, Tea or Coffee on Board, or for having on Board Arms or Ammunition; nor to any Ship or Veſſel, in the Service of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c. for or on Account of her Built, or for having on Board Arms or Ammunition; nor to any Veſſel, the Owner of which ſhall have a Licence, as herein after deſcribed and directed, for navigating the ſame, from the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty for the Time being, or any Perſon authorized by them to grant the ſame, for or on Account of her Built, or for having on Board ſuch Arms or Ammunition as ſhe ſhall or may be licenſed to have, as herein after mentioned; nor to any Lighters or Barges, uſed ſolely in Rivers or Inland Navigations; nor to any Ships or Veſſels, which ſhall have on Board any Arms or Ammunition, which have been regularly entered and cleared, at any Cuſtom-Houſe in any of His Majeſty's Dominions, as Merchandize, or for the Uſe of His Majeſty's Stores or Garriſons, and are regularly ſtowed in the Hold of ſuch Veſſels, or are put on Board for the neceſſary Uſe and Defence of ſuch Veſſels, by Licence from the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty for the Time being, for or on Account of ſuch Arms and Ammunition. No Fee, Gratuity or Reward ſhall be demanded or received for any Licence granted in purſuance of this Act, or for regiſtering the ſame. } 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

130. The Maſter of every Veſſel is required to produce his Licence to the Collector, or other proper Officer of the Cuſtoms, of any Port, Harbour or Creek at which he ſhall arrive. } 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

131. Every Licence ſhall ſpecify the Tonnage of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and de-

ſcribe

ſcribe whether ſhe is a Cutter, Lugger, Shallop, or Wherry, or what Sort of Built ſhe is, and who is or are the Owner or Owners thereof, and for what Port, Harbour, or Creek ſhe is about to ſail, and what Quantity and Number, and what Sort of Arms and Ammunition ſhe is licenſed to take and have on board; and the Owner and Owners of ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall alſo give ſufficient Security, by Bond, to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, in Double the Value of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, to be approved of by and to the *Satisfaction* of ſuch Collector, Comptroller, or other proper Officer of the Cuſtoms; with Condition that the ſaid Ship or Veſſel ſhall not be employed in the Importation or Landing of any Tea or Foreign Spirituous Liquors, or any Prohibited or other Goods, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this or any other Act, or in the Exportation of any Goods, which are or may be prohibited to be exported from this Kingdom, or in the Relanding of any Goods whatſoever, contrary to Law, which are entered Outwards for Exportation, for any Drawback or Bounty, or which are or may be prohibited to be uſed or worn in Great Britain; on Failure whereof ſuch Licence ſhall be void and of no Force or Effect; and ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be liable to Seizure and Proſecution, in the ſame Manner as if no ſuch Licence had been granted. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

It has been queſtioned whether the Owner is obliged to give Security himſelf, as the Law ſays it is to be *ſufficient* Security, and to be *approved* of by the Collector, &c. It ſhould ſeem that the Owner is not obliged to be Security, for, if he was, the Collector's Approbation and Satisfaction would be unneceſſary, nor would the Sufficiency be any Object.

132. If

132. If any Perſon or Perſons upon the Shore, or on board any Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, ſhall maliciouſly ſhoot at or upon any Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, belonging to His Majeſty's Navy, or in the Service of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, within the Limits of any Port, Harbour, or Creek of Great Britain, or within Four Leagues from any Part of the Coaſt thereof; or if any Perſon or Perſons, being on Shore, or on board any Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, ſhall maliciouſly ſhoot at, maim, or dangerouſly wound, any Officer or Officers of His Majeſty's Navy, or of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, whether attempting to go on board, or being on board, or returning from on board any Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, or otherwiſe acting in the due Execution of his or their Duty on Shore, or within the Limits of any Port, Harbour, or Creek of Great Britain, or within Four Leagues of any Part of the Coaſt thereof; or ſhall maliciouſly ſhoot at, maim, or dangerouſly wound, any Perſon or Perſons aiding and aſſiſting ſuch Officer or Officers in the Execution of his or their Duty as aforeſaid; then every Perſon ſo offending, and all and every Perſon being aiding, abetting, or aſſiſting therein, ſhall, being thereof lawfully convicted, be adjudged guilty of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

133. If any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be charged with being guilty of the Offences aforeſaid, made Felony by this Act, before any One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, or before One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench, if the Offence be committed in England or Wales, or within the Limits of any of the Ports thereof, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt thereof; or before any One of the Lords of Juſticiary, or the Judge of the

High Court of Admiralty, or any Judge Ordinary, or Judge Admiral, Deputy, or Subſtitute, in Scotland, if the Offence be committed within Scotland, or within the Limits of any Port of that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt thereof, by Information of One or more credible Perſon or Perſons, upon Oath, by him or them to be ſubſcribed, ſuch Juſtice of the Peace, or Juſtice of the King's Bench, or any Lord of Juſticiary or Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, or Judge Ordinary, or Judge Admiral, Deputy, or Subſtitute reſpectively, before whom ſuch Information ſhall be made as aforeſaid, ſhall forthwith certify, under his Hand and Seal, and return ſuch Information to One of the Principal Secretaries of State of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors; who is hereby required to lay the ſame, as ſoon as conveniently may be, before His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, in His or Their Privy Council; whereupon it ſhall and may be lawful for His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, to make His or Their Order in His or Their ſaid Privy Council, thereby requiring and commanding ſuch Offender or Offenders to ſurrender him or themſelves, within the Space of Forty Days after the firſt Publication thereof in the London Gazette, to the Lord Chief Juſtice, or any other of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench, or to any One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, if the Offence be committed within England or Wales, or within the Limits of any of the Ports thereof, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt thereof; or to any of the Lords of Juſticiary, or Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, or Judge Ordinary, or Judge Admiral, Deputy, or Subſtitute, in

Scotland,

Scotland, if the Offence be committed within Scotland, or within the Limits of any Port of that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt thereof; who is hereby required, upon ſuch Offender or Offenders ſurrendering him or themſelves, to commit him or them, without Bail or Mainprize, to the County Gaol, or to the Gaol or Priſon of the Place where he or they ſhall ſo ſurrender, to the End that he or they may be forthcoming to anſwer the Offence or Offences wherewith he or they ſhall ſtand charged, according to due Courſe of Law; which Order the Clerks of His Majeſty's Privy Council ſhall cauſe to be forthwith printed and publiſhed in Two ſucceſſive London Gazettes, and to be forthwith tranſmitted to the Sheriff of the County where the Offence ſhall be committed, if the ſame ſhall be committed in any County; and if the Offence ſhall not be committed within any County, but within the Limits of any Port as aforeſaid, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt of any Part of Great Britain, to be tranſmitted to the Sheriff of any County near to the Place where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed; which reſpective Sheriff ſhall, within Fourteen Days after the Receipt thereof, cauſe the ſame to be proclaimed, within the Hours of Ten in the Morning and Two in the Afternoon, in the Market Places, upon the reſpective Market Days of Two Market Towns in the ſame County in which, or near to the Place where, ſuch Offence ſhall have been committed; and a true Copy of ſuch Order ſhall be affixed upon ſome public Place in ſuch Market Towns: And in caſe ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall not ſurrender himſelf or themſelves, purſuant to ſuch Order of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors,

24 Geo. II. c. 47.

to be made in Council as aforeſaid, he or they, ſo neglecting or refuſing to ſurrender himſelf or themſelves as aforeſaid, or eſcaping after ſuch Surrender, ſhall, from the Day appointed for his or their Surrender as aforeſaid, be adjudged, deemed and taken to be convicted and attainted of Felony, and ſhall ſuffer Pains of Death as in Caſes of a Perſon convicted and attainted by Verdict and Judgment of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, if the Offence be charged to have been committed within England or Wales, or within the Limits of any of the Ports thereof, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt thereof, and ſhall be adjudged, deemed and taken to be convicted of a capital Crime, and ſhall ſuffer the Pains of Death, and Confiſcation of Moveables, as in caſe of a Perſon found guilty of a capital Crime, and under Sentence for the ſame, if the Offence be charged to have been committed within Scotland, or within the Limits of any of the Ports thereof, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt thereof; and that it ſhall be lawful to and for the Court of King's Bench, or the Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, or General Gaol Delivery, or Great Seſſions for the County or Place where ſuch Perſon ſhall be, to award Execution againſt ſuch Offender or Offenders, in ſuch Manner as if he or they had been convicted and attainted in the ſaid Court of King's Bench, or before ſuch Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, or General Gaol Delivery, or Great Seſſions reſpectively, if the Offence be charged to have been committed within England or Wales, or within the Limits of any of the Ports thereof, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt thereof; and that it ſhall be lawful for the Court of Juſticiary, or the Lords of Juſticiary in their Circuits, or the Judge of the High Court

of

of Admiralty, to award Execution againſt ſuch Offender and Offenders, in ſuch Manner as if he or they had been found guilty and condemned in the ſaid Court of Juſticiary, or in the Circuit Courts reſpectively, if the Offence ſhall be charged to have been committed within Scotland, or within the Limits of any of the Ports thereof, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt thereof.

134. All and every Perſon and Perſons who ſhall, after the Time appointed as aforeſaid for the Surrender of any Perſon or Perſons, ſo charged upon Oath with any of the Offences aforeſaid, ſhall be expired, harbour, receive, conceal, aid, abet or ſuccour ſuch Perſon or Perſons, knowing him or them to have been ſo charged as aforeſaid, and to have been required to ſurrender him or themſelves by ſuch Order or Orders as aforeſaid, and not to have ſurrendered purſuant to ſuch Order or Orders, being proſecuted for the ſame within One Year after the Offence committed, and lawfully convicted thereof, ſhall be guilty of Felony, and ſhall be tranſported as a Felon or Felons for the Space of Seven Years, in the ſame Manner as Felons are or ſhall be appointed to be tranſported by virtue of any Act or Acts already made, or hereafter to be made, touching the Tranſportation of Felons; and if any ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be found at large within Great Britain before the Expiration of the ſaid Term, without lawful Cauſe, he, ſhe, or they ſhall ſuffer Death as Felons, and have Execution awarded againſt him, her or them, as Perſons attainted of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

135. Provided that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to prevent or hinder any Judge, Juſtice of the Peace, Magiſtrate, Officer or Miniſter of Juſtice whatſoever,

whatſoever, from taking, apprehending and ſecuring ſuch Offender or Offenders againſt whom ſuch Information ſhall be given, and for requiring whoſe Surrender ſuch Order in Council ſhall be made as aforeſaid by the ordinary Courſe of Law; and in caſe ſuch Offender or Offenders, againſt whom ſuch Information, and for requiring whoſe Surrender ſuch Order in Council ſhall be made as aforeſaid, ſhall be taken and ſecured, in order to be brought to Juſtice, before the Time ſhall be expired within which he or they ſhall be required to ſurrender him or themſelves by ſuch Order in Council as aforeſaid, that then, and in ſuch Caſe, no further Proceeding ſhall be had upon ſuch Order made in Council againſt him or them ſo taken and ſecured as aforeſaid, but he or they ſhall be brought to Trial by due Courſe of Law. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

136. If any Officer or Officers of His Majeſty's Navy, or in the Service of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, being on Shore, or going on Board, or being on Board, or returning from on Board any Ship, Boat or Veſſel within the Limits of any of the Ports of this Kingdom, or within Four Leagues from the Coaſt thereof, ſhall be hindered, oppoſed, obſtructed or aſſaulted in the due Execution of his or their Office or Duty, by any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, either in the Day-Time or Night, all and every Perſon or Perſons ſo hindering, oppoſing, obſtructing or aſſaulting the ſaid Officer or Officers in the due Execution of his or their Duty, and all ſuch as ſhall act in his or their Aid or Aſſiſtance, ſhall and may be carried and conveyed before One or more of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace reſiding near to the Place where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed; and ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices ſhall, if he or they ſee 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

Cauſe,

Cauſe, commit ſuch Perſon or Perſons to the next County Gaol, there to remain until the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, Great Seſſion or Gaol Delivery, or until ſuch Perſon ſhall be delivered by due Courſe of Law; and in caſe an Indictment ſhall be found againſt him or them, he or they ſhall plead thereto, without having Time to traverſe the ſame, as is uſual in Caſes of Miſdemeanors; and, being duly convicted thereof, ſhall, by Order of the ſaid Court before whom ſuch Offender ſhall be convicted, be ſentenced to Hard Labour on the River Thames, or other navigable River in that Part of Great Britain called England, for any Term not exceeding Three Years; or ſuch Court may order ſuch Offender to be committed to the Common Gaol or Houſe of Correction for any Term not exceeding Three Years.

137. In caſe any Perſon ſhall be brought before any Juſtice of the Peace, being charged with having hindered, oppoſed, obſtructed, or aſſaulted any Officer of the Navy, Cuſtoms or Exciſe, contrary to this Act, and it ſhall appear that the Offence with which ſuch Perſon is charged falls within the Proviſions of an Act paſſed in the Nineteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Juſtice, if he thinks fit, inſtead of proceeding againſt ſuch Offender according to the Proviſions of this Act, to commit ſuch Offender to the County Gaol until the next Quarter Seſſions of the Peace; and, in that Caſe, every ſuch Offender ſhall be tried and puniſhed as by the ſaid laſt recited Act is directed, and not otherwiſe. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

Note, See 112 to 118 as to 19 Geo. III.

138. And, for the ſpeedy and impartial Trial of any Offence, which by this Act is declared to be a Felony or Miſdemeanor,

every such Offence, in case the same shall be committed within England, Wales, or the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or within the Limits of any of the Ports thereof, or within Four Leagues of any Part of the Coasts thereof, shall and may be enquired of, examined, tried, and determined, before any Court or Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Great Sessions, or Gaol Delivery, in any County within that Part of Great Britain called England, or the Dominion of Wales, in such Manner as if the Fact had been actually committed within such County. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

139. In case any Offence, which by this Act is declared to be a Felony or Misdemeanor, shall happen to be committed in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, or within the Limits of any Port thereof, or within Four Leagues of the Coasts of the same, Information of such Offence may be given to any Justice of Peace, Judge Ordinary, or Judge Admiral, Depute or Substitute, residing nearest the Place where such Offence may have been committed, who, if he shall see Cause, may and shall grant a Warrant for committing the Person or Persons complained of to the Common Gaol of the County, City, Borough or Place, there to lie until he is liberated in due Course of Law; and such Person or Persons shall and may be tried before the Court of Justiciary or Circuit Courts, or before the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty at Edinburgh; or, in case the Offence be only such as is punishable by Hard Labour or Imprisonment, the same may be tried before the Judge Ordinary of the County or Place where the Warrant was granted. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

140. Where any Person or Persons shall, by virtue of this Act, be arrested and taken

before

before any One of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, for any Offence againſt this Act deemed a Miſdemeanor, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall in no Caſe be admitted to Bail, unleſs he ſhall firſt enter into a Recognizance, with Two ſufficient Sureties, to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, in the Sum of £ 200. and the ſaid Sureties in £ 100. each, with Condition that ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall appear at the then next enſuing Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, or Great Seſſions, to be holden for ſuch County for which the Juſtice before whom he ſhall be brought ſhall act, and anſwer and plead to any Indictment which may be found at or before ſuch Court for ſuch Miſdemeanor; and ſuch Recognizance ſhall forthwith be tranſmitted to the Clerk of Aſſize, or other proper Officer of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Gaol Delivery, or Great Seſſions, for ſuch County as aforeſaid. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

141. Where any ſuch Miſdemeanor is committed in Scotland, or within the Limits of any Port thereof, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſts of the ſame, the Perſon or Perſons accuſed thereof, and taken before any Juſtice of the Peace, or other Judge competent in Scotland, ſhall not be admitted to Bail, unleſs he enters into a Recognizance, with Two ſufficient Sureties, to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, in the Sum of £ 200. and the ſaid Sureties in £ 100. each, with Condition that he ſhall ſtand Trial in the Way and Manner directed by this Act, and according to the Forms practiſed in that Part of the Kingdom. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

142. In caſe any Ship or Veſſel, liable to Seizure or Examination by this or any other Act of Parliament in Force, ſhall not bring to, on being required ſo to do,

or being chaſed by any Cutter or other Veſſel in the Service of His Majeſty's Navy, having the proper Pendant and Enſign of His Majeſty's Ships hoiſted, or in the Service of His Majeſty's Revenue of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, ſuch Cutter or other Revenue Veſſel having a Pendant and Enſign hoiſted, with ſuch Marks thereon as are now uſed and worn by Veſſels in the Service of the Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, in a Blue Field, it ſhall be lawful for the Captain or Maſter, or other Perſon having the Charge or Command of ſuch Cutter or other Veſſel, in the Service of His Majeſty's Navy, Cuſtoms or Exciſe, to ſhoot at or into ſuch Ship or Veſſel which ſhall not bring to, after ſuch Colours ſhall be ſo hoiſted as aforeſaid, and a Gun ſhall have been fired by ſuch Cutter or Veſſel as a Signal; and ſuch Captain or other Officer, and every Perſon acting in his Aid and Aſſiſtance, or by his Direction, ſhall be, and is hereby indemnified and diſcharged from any Penalties or Actions for Damages for ſo doing; and in caſe any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be wounded, maimed or killed, by or by Means of ſuch Firing, and the ſaid Officer or Officers, or other Perſon acting in his or their Aid or Aſſiſtance, or by his or their Direction, ſhall be ſued, moleſted or proſecuted, or ſhall be brought before any of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, or other Juſtices or Perſons having competent Authority, for or on Account of ſuch Wounding, Maiming or Killing as aforeſaid, all and every ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices, Perſon or Perſons, is and are hereby authorized and impowered, enjoined and required, to admit every ſuch Officer and Officers, Perſon and Perſons, ſo brought before him or them as aforeſaid, to Bail. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

143. If

143. If any Britiſh Ship or Veſſel, not being in the Service of His Majeſty's Navy, or His Majeſty's Revenue of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, ſhall carry or hoiſt any ſuch Pendant or Enſign as is herein before mentioned, the Maſter, or Perſon having the Charge or Command of every ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall forfeit £. 500. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

144. The Maſter of every Ship or Veſſel arriving at any Port, Harbour or Creek in this Kingdom, in *Ballaſt*, ſhall, if called upon by the Collector or Comptroller, or other proper Officer of the Cuſtoms, make a juſt and true Report of ſuch Ship or Veſſel Inwards, and anſwer upon Oath to ſnch Queſtions, relative to the Voyage and Navigation of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, as ſhall be put to him by the Collector, Comptroller, or other proper Officer of the Cuſtoms, at the Port, Harbour or Creek where he ſhall arrive, under the Penalty of forfeiting £. 100. for every Neglect, Omiſſion, or Refuſal ſo to do: Provided always, that no Maſter, or other Perſon having the Charge or Command of any Ship or Veſſel in *Ballaſt*, making Report as above required, ſhall, in Reſpect thereof, be liable to the Payment of any Fees, other than ſuch as ſuch Ship or Veſſel was ſubject to pay, previous to the Paſſing of this Act. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

See Note to No. 3. as to Queſtions.

145. And whereas the Maſters of Ships and Veſſels, trading from ſeveral Foreign Parts of Europe to this Kingdom, do frequently bring great Quantities of prohibited and other Goods, which are liable to high Duties, for the Purpoſe of ſmuggling ſuch Goods, &c. for Remedy whereof it is enacted, that, where the Maſter of any Ship or Veſſel ſhall report any Bales or other Packages of any Goods, Contents unknown, for Exportation, in the ſame

Ship or Veſſel, it ſhall be lawful for any Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms to open ſuch Bales and Packages on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſo reported, and examine the Contents thereof, or to bring them on Shore to His Majeſty's Warehouſe at the Cuſtom-Houſe for the Port where ſuch Report is made, if it ſhall be neceſſary; and ſuch Officer ſhall be indemnified, and ſhall not be liable to any Action for ſo doing: And in caſe it ſhall appear, on ſuch Examination, that ſuch Bales or Packages, the Contents of which ſhall have been reported unknown as aforeſaid, ſhall contain any Goods which are prohibited to be imported, or are liable to Forfeiture upon being imported into this Kingdom, by any Law then in Force, all ſuch Goods, and the Package thereof, ſhall be forfeited; and in caſe ſuch Goods ſhall not be ſo prohibited, ſuch Goods ſhall be chargeable with the Duties due thereon, and ſhall not be permitted to be exported or delivered for that Purpoſe before the legal Duties are regularly paid for the ſame, without the particular Leave and Direction of the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in England or Scotland reſpectively; and all Goods found on Board any Ship or Veſſel, of which no Report hath been made by the Maſter as aforeſaid, ſhall be forfeited. 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

Note, The Whole of this relates to Veſſels from Europe only.

See Liſt of Prohibitions as to Goods prohibited to be imported.

146. If any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall give, offer, or promiſe to give, any Bribe, Recompence or Reward to, or make any colluſive Agreement with any Officer of the Navy, Cuſtoms or Exciſe, to do, conceal, or connive at any Act,

whereby

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whereby any of the Proviſions made by this or any other Act of Parliament, relative to His Majeſty's Cuſtoms or Exciſe, may be evaded or broken, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, for each and every ſuch Offence, (whether the ſame Offer, Propoſal, Promiſe or Agreement, be accepted or performed or not) forfeit £. 500. — 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

147. Whenever any Veſſel, belonging to Britiſh Subjects, having on Board any Foreign-made Cordage, ſhall be navigated into any Port in this Kingdom, the Maſter of ſuch Veſſel ſhall, at the Time of making his Report, alſo make Report, on Oath, of all the Foreign-made Cordage on Board ſuch Veſſel for which the Duty ſhall not have been paid, (except Standing and Running Rigging in Uſe) and ſuch Maſter, before the Veſſel is cleared by the Officers Inwards, ſhall pay Duty for ſuch Cordage, otherwiſe the Cordage ſhall be forfeited, and the Maſter, for every Offence, is to pay 20*s.* per Hundred Weight. — 25 Geo. III. c. 56.

148. This Act is not to extend to East India Veſſels having Foreign-made Cordage, ſuch Cordage having actually been brought from the Eaſt Indies. — 25 Geo. III. c. 56.

149. No Goods ſhall be imported or brought into Great Britain, from any Place or Parts beyond the Seas, in any Veſſel Britiſh owned, unleſs the Maſter or Perſon having Charge of ſuch Veſſel ſhall have on Board a Manifeſt or Content in Writing, ſigned by ſuch Maſter, containing the Name or Names of the ſeveral Ports or Places where the Goods in ſuch Manifeſt ſhall have been taken on Board, the Name and Built of the Ship, the true Tonnage, according to the Regiſter, together with the Chriſtian and Surname of the Maſter, and the Port or Place to which the Veſſel truly belongs, and a juſt, true, correct, and par- — 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

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ticular Account of the Cargo, and of all Packages of Goods on Board, with the Marks thereon; and the Particulars of the Cargo ſtowed looſe; and the following Particulars *in Words at length*, viz. the Numbers of the Packages, with a particular Deſcription thereof, whether Leaguer, Pipe, Butt, Puncheon, Hogſhead, Barrel, or other Caſk or Package, deſcribing ſuch other Caſk or Package by it's uſual Name; or whether Caſe, Bale, Pack, Truſs, Cheſt, Box, Bundle, or other Package, or by ſuch other Deſcription as the ſame is uſually called or known.

150. No Wine ſhall be imported or brought into Great Britain from Foreign Parts, not belonging to or under the Dominion of the Crown of Great Britain, in any Veſſel whatever, unleſs the Maſter ſhall have on Board a Maniſeſt made out and ſigned by ſuch Maſter, on or before the Clearing or Departure of his Ship from the Place where ſuch Wine ſhall be laden, containing the Name of the Port or Place where the Wine was taken on Board, the Name and Built of the Veſſel, the Tonnage thereof, the Chriſtian and Surname of the Maſter, the Port to which the Veſſel belongs; a correct Account of the whole Quantity of Wine, diſtinguiſhing each different Kind, and the Marks on the different Packages, and (if known) to whom conſigned, and alſo, *in Words at length*, the Numbers of the Packages, with a particular Deſcription, whether Leaguer, Pipe, Butt, Puncheon, Hogſhead, Barrel, or other Caſk or Package, deſcribing ſuch other Caſk or Package by it's uſual Name; or whether Caſe, Bale, Pack, Truſs, Cheſt, Box, Bundle, or other Package, or by ſuch other Deſcription as the ſame is uſually called or known. 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

151. Before

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151. Before any Veſſel ſhall be cleared out from any Place under the Britiſh Dominions in Foreign Parts, the Maſter of the Veſſel ſhall deliver the Manifeſt before required to the Collector of the Cuſtoms; if none there, to the Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms; if no Chief Officer, to the Principal Officer or Magiſtrate, or ſome Perſon by him ſpecially appointed; who is to cauſe a Duplicate of the Manifeſt to be made, and indorſe on the Original his Name, with the Day it was produced, and then return the Original to the Maſter; the Duplicate to be tranſmitted to Great Britain. — 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

152. No Sort of Wine ſhall be admitted to Entry on Importation into Great Britain, unleſs the Maſter ſhall, before his Departure from the Place where it was laden, verify upon Oath the Truth of the Contents of his Manifeſt, in reſpect to ſaid Wine, before the Britiſh Conſul or Chief Britiſh Officer, if any be reſident at or near ſuch Place. — 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

Note, If Wine comes from a Place where there is *no Conſul* or Chief Britiſh Officer, it may be admitted to Entry.

153. If any Goods ſhall be imported or brought into Great Britain, in any Veſſel belonging, in the Whole or in Part, to His Majeſty's Subjects, from any Port or Place in Foreign Parts, without ſuch Manifeſt, or ſhall not be included and deſcribed therein, or ſhall not agree therewith; or if any Wine ſhall be imported or brought into Great Britain, by any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, without a Manifeſt ſo verified as aforeſaid; in each and every ſuch Caſe the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall forfeit a Sum of Money — 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

equal to Double the Value of ſuch Goods, together with the full Duties payable on the ſame.

154. Every Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Veſſel, belonging, in the Whole or in Part, to His Majeſty's Subjects, laden with Goods as aforeſaid, and bound to any Port or Place in Great Britain, ſhall, on his Arrival within Four Leagues of the Coaſts thereof, upon Demand, produce every ſuch Manifeſt to ſuch Officer or Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms as ſhall firſt come on Board his ſaid Ship or Veſſel, for his or their Examination and Inſpection, and ſhall deliver to ſuch Officer or Officers a true Copy thereof; (which Copy ſhall be provided and ſubſcribed by the ſaid Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel) and that the ſeveral and reſpective Officer and Officers, to whom the original Manifeſt ſhall have been ſo produced, ſhall certify upon the Back thereof that the ſame was produced, and alſo the Day and Year on which the ſame was produced, and ſuch Copy was to him or them delivered; and ſhall likewiſe certify, upon the Back of ſuch Copy, the Day and Year on which the ſame was produced, and ſhall forthwith tranſmit ſuch Copy to the reſpective Collectors and Comptrollers of the ſeveral Ports to which the Goods, by ſuch Manifeſt, ſhall appear reſpectively to be conſigned; and the ſaid Maſter, or other Perſon ſo having or taking the Charge or Command of any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall in like Manner produce to the Officer or Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms who ſhall firſt come on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, upon her Arrival within the Limits of

any

any Port of Great Britain in which the Cargo, or any Part thereof, is intended to be diſcharged or landed, ſuch Manifeſt, and ſhall alſo deliver to him or them a true Copy thereof, (ſuch Copy alſo to be provided and ſubſcribed by the ſaid Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel) the Production of which ſaid Manifeſt, and the Delivery of ſuch Copy, ſhall alſo be certified to have been ſo produced and delivered as aforeſaid, by the ſaid Officer or Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, who ſhall ſo firſt come on Board the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, on her Arrival within the Limits of any ſuch Port, upon the Back of the ſaid original Manifeſt, with the particular Day and Year, and the Time when ſuch Manifeſt was produced to ſuch Officer or Officers, and when he or they ſo received the ſaid Copy; and ſuch Officer or Officers is and are hereby required forthwith to tranſmit, or cauſe to be tranſmitted, the ſaid Copy of the ſaid Manifeſt to the Collector or Comptroller of that Port: Provided always, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to require of ſuch Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, the Delivery of more than One Copy of the Manifeſt, which he is hereby directed to have on Board, to the Officer or Officers aforeſaid, who ſhall firſt come on Board of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, within Four Leagues of the Coaſt of Great Britain, and to none other who ſhall afterwards come on Board, within the Diſtance aforeſaid; and One other Copy to ſuch Officer or Officers as ſhall firſt come on Board within the Limits of any Port in Great Britain, and to none other who ſhall afterwards come on Board within ſuch Limits, if ſuch Maſter, or other

26 Geo. III. c. 40.

Perſon ſo having or taking the Charge or Command of any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall produce to ſuch Officer or Officers, reſpectively, his Manifeſt, with a Certificate on the Back thereof as aforeſaid: Provided alſo, that if any Manifeſt, directed to be delivered up to the Collector and Comptroller of any Port where ſuch Ship or Veſſel arrives, ſhall contain an Account of Goods not there to be landed, but which ſhall appear to be conſigned to ſome other Port or Place in Great Britain, then that the Collector and Comptroller ſhall certify upon ſuch Manifeſt, under their Hands, ſuch Part of the Cargo as ſhall there have been delivered, and ſhall deliver back the original Manifeſt to the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of the Ship or Veſſel; and ſo in like Manner, as often as the Caſe ſhall require, until ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall arrive at her laſt Port or Place of Diſcharge.

155. If the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Veſſel bound to any Port or Place in Great Britain, ſhall not, upon his Arrival within the Limits of any Port in Great Britain as aforeſaid, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt thereof, produce ſuch Manifeſt to the Officer and Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms as aforeſaid, upon Demand thereof, and alſo give ſuch Copy thereof, as aforeſaid, to the Officer or Officers of His Mrjeſty's Cuſtoms who ſhall firſt come on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, upon her Arrival as aforeſaid within any Port in Great Britain, where the Cargo, or any Part thereof, is intended to be diſcharged or landed, or ſhall not give an Account of the Deſtination of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, or ſhall give a falſe Account of the

26 Geo. III. c. 40.

Deſtination

Deſtination thereof, in order to evade the Production of the Manifeſt, the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall forfeit a Sum equal to Double the Value of the Goods, together with the full Duties due and payable thereon; and if ſuch Officer or Officers firſt coming on Board, within the Diſtance or Limits aforeſaid, ſhall neglect or refuſe to certify on the Back of ſuch Manifeſt the Production thereof, and the Delivery of ſuch Copies reſpectively, as are herein before directed and required to be delivered to ſuch Officer or Officers, every ſuch Officer ſo neglecting or refuſing ſhall forfeit and pay £ 100.

156. If, after the Arrival of any Ship or Veſſel bound to Great Britain, either when within the Limits of any of the Ports of Great Britain, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt thereof, Bulk ſhall be broken, or any Part of the Cargo of ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be unladen or unſhipped with Intention to be laid on Land, or unſhipped for any other Purpoſe whatever, out of ſuch Ship or Veſſel as aforeſaid, within the Limits or Diſtance aforeſaid, before ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall come to the proper Place for the Diſcharge of her Cargo, or any Part thereof, and ſhall be there duly authorized by the proper Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms to unlade the ſame, the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and the Mate or other Perſon next in Command, ſhall reſpectively forfeit and loſe £ 200. except in caſe of unavoidable Neceſſity and Diſtreſs of Weather, or other unavoidable Accident, Neceſſity or Diſtreſs, of which Neceſſity and Diſtreſs, or other unavoidable Accident, the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or

26 Geo. III. c. 40.

Command

Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall give Notice to, and (together with Two or more of the Mariners on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel) ſhall make Proof, upon Oath, before the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms of the Port within the Limits of which ſuch Accident, Neceſſity or Diſtreſs ſhall happen, or before the Collector or other Chief Officer of the firſt Port in Great Britain, within the Limits of which ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall afterwards arrive, if the ſaid Accident, Neceſſity or Diſtreſs ſhall have happened, not within the Limits of any Port, but within Four Leagues of the Coaſt of Great Britain.

157. If, upon the Arrival of any Ship or Veſſel within the Limits of any Port in Great Britain, for the Diſcharge of the Cargo, or any Part thereof, there ſhall be any Goods, which, from Neceſſity, or from the Nature of the Cargo, muſt be unavoidably ſtowed, either in the Cabin, or between the Decks, or upon the Decks, or in the Steerage, Forecaſtle, or other Place or Places, out of the Main Hold of any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, (ſave and except ſuch Part of the Cargo as is ſtowed in the Chains, or in other Parts on the Outſide of ſuch Ship or Veſſel) in ſuch Caſe the Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms who ſhall firſt go on Board, ſhall, before he or they ſhall leave the Ship or Veſſel, mark or ſeal ſuch ſeveral and reſpective Packages, in ſuch Manner as ſuch Officer or Officers ſhall be directed by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, or any Four or more of them, in England, or the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, or any Three or more of them, in Scotland, for the Time being, and ſhall keep a particular Account thereof; which Mark or Seal ſhall not be altered, defaced or broken before the Goods contained in

26 Geo. III. c. 40.

ſuch

ſuch Packages ſhall be reſpectively landed, either at the lawful Quays, or at ſuch other Places as ſhall, from Time to Time, be allowed for that Purpoſe, by ſpecial Sufferance and Leave from the Commiſſioners and Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms; and under the Authority of an Order from the proper Landing Waiters, and likewiſe in the Preſence of ſuch Superior Officer or Officers as the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in England and Scotland reſpectively ſhall appoint to ſee ſuch Packages opened.

158. If any of the Marks or Seals which ſhall have been put upon any of the Packages, as before directed, ſhall be altered, defaced or broken by the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of the Ship or Veſſel on which ſuch Offence or Offences ſhall be committed, or by any of the Crew, or ſhall be committed by any other Perſon, with the Privity or Conſent of the ſaid Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, every ſuch Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and alſo the Mate or ſuch Perſon as ſhall be next in Command to ſuch Maſter, or other Perſon having the Charge and Command as aforeſaid, ſhall, for each and every Offence ſo committed, forfeit £ 200. 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

159. The Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Veſſel in which ſuch Goods ſhall be ſo imported or brought as aforeſaid into Great Britain, ſhall, within Twenty-four Hours after the Arrival of ſuch Ship or Veſſel at ſuch Places reſpectively, as ſhall hereafter be fixed upon and appointed for that Purpoſe by the Com-

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miſſioners of the Cuſtoms, or any Four or more of them, in England, or the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, or any Three or more of them, in Scotland, for the Time being, make Entry, upon Oath, of the Built, Burthen, Contents and Lading of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, with the particular Marks, Numbers and Contents of every Parcel of Goods then laden on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, *to the beſt of his Knowledge* and Belief, and do and perform every Act and Thing in relation thereto, before the Cuſtomer, Collector, or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Port, openly in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the ſame Port, in the Manner directed and required by an Act paſſed in the 13th and 14th Years of the Reign of His late Majeſty King Charles II. under the Penalty of the Forfeiture of £ 100.; and the ſaid Maſter, or other Perſon, ſhall, at the Time he ſo makes his Report or Entry of his Ship upon Oath at the Cuſtom-Houſe as aforeſaid, deliver to the Collector, or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms at the ſaid Port, the Manifeſt as before directed, to accompany their reſpective Cargoes, and to be on Board every Ship or Veſſel in which Goods ſhall be ſo imported, or brought as aforeſaid, into Great Britain; and if the ſaid Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver ſuch Manifeſt as aforeſaid to the ſaid Collector or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms, at the Time he ſo makes his Report or Entry of his Ship upon Oath at the Cuſtom-Houſe as aforeſaid, every ſuch Maſter, or other Perſon ſo having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and loſe £ 200.

24 Geo. III. c. 47.

Note,

Note, The Act alluded to is the 13th and 14th Car. II. c. 11. Vide No. 6, and the Notes thereto.

160. If any Package whatever, which ſhall have been reported by the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Veſſel in Manner herein before directed, ſhall be wanting, and not found on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, in conformity to ſuch Report; *or if the Goods reported ſhall not agree with the Manifeſt, or if either the Report or Manifeſt ſhall not agree with the Cargo found on Board of ſuch Veſſel*, then, and in every ſuch Caſe, the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall forfeit and loſe £. 200: Provided nevertheleſs, that in caſe any Goods ſhall be imported without ſuch Manifeſt, or in caſe the Manifeſt accompanying the Goods ſhall not agree with the Report, or ſhall be defaced or incorrect, or ſhall not agree with the Goods on Board, and it ſhall be made to appear, to the *Satisfaction* of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, that the Cargo imported was wholly taken on Board in Foreign Parts, naming the particular Places where it was taken on Board reſpectively; and that no Part of the Cargo has been unſhipped ſince it was taken on Board, and that the Manifeſt or Content has been loſt or miſlaid, without Fraud or Colluſion, or that the ſame was defaced by Accident, or incorrect by Miſtake; in ſuch Caſe the Penalties and Forfeitures herein before inflicted ſhall not be incurred: Provided alſo, that in caſe any Goods ſhall, from urgent Neceſſity, be taken on Board of any Ship or Veſſel in any Foreign Port or Place, for Great Britain, after ſuch Manifeſt ſhall have been atteſted in Manner herein before directed, 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

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the Maſter or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall make out, or cauſe to be made out, and ſhall ſign, a ſeparate Manifeſt of all ſuch Goods as ſhall be ſo taken on Board; which Manifeſt ſhall be ſubject to all and every Proviſion in this Act contained, to all Intents and Purpoſes, in like Manner as the Manifeſt ſo atteſted as aforeſaid are ſubjected; and in ſuch Caſe the Penalties and Forfeitures herein before inflicted, with reſpect to Goods imported without a Manifeſt or Content, ſhall not be incurred, if the urgent Neceſſity of ſo taking ſuch Goods on Board ſhall be made to appear, to the *Satisfaction* of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in England and Scotland reſpectively.

161. If any Goods ſo taken on Board any Ship or Veſſel in any Foreign Port or Place ſhall, after the Arrival of ſuch Ship or Veſſel within the Limits of any Port of Great Britain, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt thereof, or after the firſt Production of the Manifeſt to the Officers of the Cuſtoms (whether ſuch Goods ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid Manifeſt to accompany ſuch Goods or not) be thrown overboard, or ſtaved, or otherwiſe in any Manner deſtroyed, (except in caſe of unavoidable Neceſſity, Proof of which ſhall be made, to the Satisfaction of the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in England and Scotland reſpectively) the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of the Ship or Veſſel on Board of which ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, ſhall forfeit £ 200. 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

162. Every Importer, Proprietor or Conſignee of any Goods imported into Great Britain, ſhall, within Twenty Days after the Maſter, or other Perſon having or

taking

taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship, made his Report or Entry upon Oath, in Manner herein before directed, or after the Expiration of the Time within which he is required by Law ſo to do, make a due Entry, in Writing, in the uſual and accuſtomed Manner, with the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms at the Port in Great Britain where the Ship or Veſſel ſo laden ſhall arrive, of all the Goods ſo by them imported in ſuch Ship, or of which they are the Importers, and ſhall pay the full Duties due and payable, in ready Money, for ſuch Goods, within the Time aforeſaid; and that if they ſhall fail in ſo doing, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Officers of the Cuſtoms to convey ſuch Goods to His Majeſty's Warehouſe at the Cuſtom-Houſe, for Security of the Duties; and if the full Duties are not paid for ſuch Goods within the Space of Three Calendar Months from the Time they ſhall be ſo brought to the ſaid Warehouſe at the Cuſtom-Houſe, they ſhall and may be then forthwith ſold; provided that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to the ſelling of any Goods which may by Law be entered and warehouſed, upon Bond or Security being given for the Whole of the Duties due thereon. 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

163. And whereas it has frequently happened that Ships or Veſſels, bound to Great Britain from Foreign Parts, have paſſed the uſual Places appointed for ſtationing Officers of the Revenue on Board of Veſſels, and for relieving or landing ſuch Officers, without bringing to for ſuch Purpoſe: Be it therefore enacted, that the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Veſſel coming or arriving from Foreign Parts, ſhall not preſume to paſs ſuch uſual

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Places, or ſuch other Places as may hereafter be appointed for that Purpoſe by the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, or any Four or more of them, for the Time being, without bringing to and receiving the Revenue Officers on Board, unleſs in caſe of unavoidable Neceſſity, or Diſtreſs of Weather, or other unavoidable Accident, to be made appear to the Satisfaction of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms; and that every ſuch Maſter, or other Perſon who ſhall ſo paſs without bringing to for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit £ 100. — 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

164. Any Officer or Officers of His Majeſty's Revenue, properly authorized to examine any Ship or Veſſel, or the Cargo on Board thereof, ſhall at all Times have free Acceſs to the Cabin and every other Part or Place in ſuch Ship or Veſſel; and in caſe any Place within the Cabin, Forecaſtle, Steerage, or any other Part of the Ship, or any Boxes, Cheſts, or other Things contained therein, ſhall be locked or in any Manner faſtened, and the Keys ſhall be withheld, or the Places ſhall not be opened for ſuch Officers reſpectively, on their requiring the ſame of the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſuch Officer or Officers, if they are of a Degree ſuperior to Tideſmen or Watermen, ſhall, and are hereby authorized and impowered to open the ſame in the beſt Manner they can, and are hereby indemnified in ſo doing; but if ſuch Officers ſhall only be in the Claſs of Tideſmen or Watermen, they ſhall, and are hereby required to ſend for their ſuperior Officer, who is hereby in like Manner authorized to open or cauſe the ſame to be opened, and ſhall be, and is and are indemnified in ſo doing. — 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

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Note, Though this Clauſe gives ſuch Power, it ſhould ſeem that it will not authorize the Officers in proceeding wantonly. See Note 2. (in the Notes and Obſervations after the Introduction) as to the Meaning of Laws which give a diſcretionary Power.

165. From the Firſt Day of Auguſt, 1786, no Ship or Veſſel, Foreign-built, (except ſuch Ships or Veſſels as have been or ſhall hereafter be taken by any of His Majeſty's Ships or Veſſels of War, or by any private or other Ship or Veſſel, and condemned as lawful Prize in any Court of Admiralty) nor any Ship or Veſſel built or rebuilt upon any Foreign-made Keel or Bottom, in the Manner heretofore practiſed and allowed, although owned by Britiſh Subjects, and navigated according to Law, ſhall be any longer entitled to any of the Privileges or Advantages of a Britiſh-built Ship, or of a Ship owned by Britiſh Subjects; and all the ſaid Privileges and Advantages ſhall hereafter be confined to ſuch Ships only as are wholly of the Built of Great Britain or Ireland, Guernſey, Jerſey, and the Iſle of Man, or of ſome of rhe Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands or Territories in Aſia, Africa or America, which now belong, or at the Time of building ſuch Ships or Veſſels did belong, or which may hereafter belong to, or be in the Poſſeſſion of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors: Provided always, that nothing herein before contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prohibit ſuch Foreign-built Ships or Veſſels only, as, before the Firſt Day of May, 1786, did truly, and without Fraud, wholly belong to any of the People of Great Britain or Ireland, Guernſey, Jerſey, and the Iſle of Man, or of any of the aforeſaid Colonies, Plantations,

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Iſlands or Territories, as the Proprietors and right Owners thereof, and which ſhall be navigated according to Law, and ſhall alſo be regiſtered in Manner herein after directed, from continuing to enjoy the Privileges and Advantages they have hitherto enjoyed, or from importing or exporting ſuch Goods or Commodities as may now be legally imported or exported by ſuch Ships or Veſſels, into and from ſuch Ports and Places as is now by Law allowed, and under ſuch Rules, Regulations and Reſtrictions, as have heretofore been made touching ſuch Foreign-built Ships or Veſſels, and ſubject and liable to all ſuch Duties as have been impoſed on any Goods or Commodities, imported or exported as aforeſaid, in ſuch Foreign-built Ships or Veſſels, by any Act or Acts of Parliament: And provided alſo, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to deprive any Ship or Veſſel which, before the Paſſing of this Act, hath been built or rebuilt upon any Foreign-made Keel or Bottom, and which, before the ſaid Firſt Day of May, 1786, was duly regiſtered as a Britiſh Ship, from continuing to enjoy any Privilege or Advantage to which ſuch Ship or Veſſel is now by any Law or Uſage entitled; nor to prevent any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, which ſhall have been begun to be repaired or rebuilt before the ſaid Firſt Day of May, 1786, from being regiſtered according to, and in purſuance of this Act, by an Order under the Hands of the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in England, or any Four or more of them, or of the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland, or any Three or more of them; which Order the ſaid Commiſſioners reſpectively are hereby authorized and impowered to grant, if it

26 Geo. III. c. 60.

ſhall

ſhall be made appear, to the Satisfaction of the ſaid Commiſſioners reſpectively, upon Oath, that ſuch Ship or Veſſel was ſtranded by the Act of Providence, and not with a fraudulent Intent, and was, at the Time of being ſo ſtranded, the ſole Property of ſome Foreigner or Foreigners, or that ſuch Ship or Veſſel was a Droit of Admiralty; and it be in like Manner fully and clearly aſcertained, to the Satisfaction of ſuch Commiſſioners reſpectively, that the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, from the Damage received by being ſo ſtranded, was rendered unfit to proceed to Sea without undergoing a thorough Repair in this Kingdom, and that ſhe was neceſſarily ſold for the Benefit of the Foreign Owner or Owners, or, being a Droit of Admiralty, was ſold by virtue and under the Authority of an Order or Commiſſion from the Court of Admiralty, and that ſhe was fairly and openly purchaſed by a Britiſh Subject or Subjects, and, being the ſole and intire Property of ſuch Britiſh Subject or Subjects, that ſhe hath been ſo much repaired, that Two Thirds of her at the leaſt are of Britiſh-built.

Note, This Clauſe declares what Ships ſhall be entitled to the Privileges of *Britiſh-built* or Britiſh-owned. It has been queſtioned, whether a Britiſh Ship ſold to Foreigners, and afterwards coming into the Hands of a Britiſh Subject, is entitled to the Privilege of a Britiſh-built Ship; and it was the Opinion of His Majeſty's Advocate, alſo of the Attorney and Solicitor General, that a Britiſh-built Ship which had become the Property of Foreigners, but again becomes the Property of Britiſh Subjects, is entitled to the Privileges of a Britiſh-built Ship, unleſs ſhe falls within

Sect. 2. (No. 166.) with Reſpect to Repairs, or under Sect. 7. (No. 171.) having been in the Hands of the Americans.

Note alſo, That by 21 Geo. III. c. 65. all Ships *belonging* to the Eaſt India Company, whether built or purchaſed by them, are to be conſidered Britiſh Ships (that is, Britiſh-*built* Ships) within the Intention and Meaning of the Act of 12 Car. II. c. 18; and that by the 43d ſect. in 26 Geo. III. c. 60. it is provided that every Matter in any Act heretofore paſſed touching the Trade, Shipping, and Navigation of Great Britain, which is not *expreſsly altered*, ſhall remain in Force, and ſo far as the ſame relates to the Regiſtry of Ships, ſhall be deemed to extend to all Ships required by this Act to be regiſtered; ſo that as the 21 Geo. III. deems a Ship *belonging* to the Eaſt India Company a *Britiſh-built* Ship, it may be regiſtered, and enjoy the Privileges given to *Britiſh-built* Ships, though, in Fact, it may be only *Britiſh-owned*.

166. From and after the Firſt Day of Auguſt, 1786, no Ship or Veſſel ſhall be deemed or taken to be Britiſh-built, or enjoy the Privileges thereunto belonging, which ſhall from thenceforth be rebuilt or repaired in any Foreign Port or Place, if ſuch Repairs ſhall exceed 15*s*. for every Ton of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, according to the Admeaſurement thereof, unleſs ſuch Repairs ſhall be neceſſary, by reaſon of extraordinary Damage ſuſtained by ſuch Ship or Veſſel, during the Abſence of ſuch Ship or Veſſel from His Majeſty's Dominions, to enable her to perform the Voyage in which ſhe ſhall be then engaged, and to return in

Safety

Safety to ſome Port or Place of the ſaid Dominions; and that before ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be repaired, ſo as to exceed the Sum aforeſaid, the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall report the State and Condition thereof upon Oath, or (being a Quaker) upon Affirmation, to the Britiſh Conſul, or other Chief Britiſh Officer, if there ſhall be ſuch Conſul or Officer at the Port where it ſhall be neceſſary to repair ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and ſhall cauſe ſuch Ship or Veſſel to be ſurveyed by Two fit and proper Perſons, to be approved of by ſuch Conſul or Chief Britiſh Officer; and ſhall deliver to ſuch Conſul or Chief Britiſh Officer, in Writing, the Particulars of the Damage ſuſtained by ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and ſhall verify upon Oath, or (being a Quaker) upon Affirmation, (to be adminiſtered by ſuch Conſul or Chief Britiſh Officer) the Particulars and Amount of the Repairs of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and that the ſame were become neceſſary in conſequence of Damage ſuſtained during the Voyage to that Port, to enable ſuch Ship or Veſſel to proſecute the Voyage then intended, and to return to ſome Port or Place of His Majeſty's Dominions, which the ſaid Conſul or Chief Britiſh Officer is hereby required to certify under his Hand and Seal; and if there ſhall not be any Britiſh Conſul or Chief Britiſh Officer reſident at or near the Port or Place where ſuch Repairs may be neceſſary, then that ſuch Survey ſhall be made by Two fit and proper Perſons, to be approved of by Two known Britiſh Merchants reſiding at or near ſuch Port or Place; and that ſuch Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall produce to ſuch Mer-

26 Geo. III. c. 60.

chants as aforeſaid Vouchers of the Particulars and Amount of the Repairs of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, whoſe Certificate of the ſame ſhall be of the like Force and Effect as that of the Britiſh Conſul or Chief Britiſh Officer reſident in any Foreign Port or Place; and in caſe any Ship or Veſſel ſhall, after the ſaid Firſt Day of Auguſt, 1786, be repaired in any Foreign Port or Place, the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command thereof, ſhall make Proof on Oath, or (if a Quaker) by Affirmation, before the Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer of the Cuſtoms in the Port of His Majeſty's Dominions where the ſaid Ship or Veſſel may firſt arrive, (if required by them ſo to do; which Oath or Affirmation the ſaid Collector and Comptroller, or other Principal Officer, or either of them, is and are hereby authorized and impowered to adminiſter) deſcribing the Nature and Amount of the Charge or Expence of ſuch Repairs; and if ſuch Charge or Expence ſhall appear to exceed the before mentioned Sum of 15*s.* for every Ton of the Admeaſurement of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and the ſaid Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver to ſuch Collector and Comptroller, or Principal Officer of the Cuſtoms, or to One of them, the Certificate ſo required to be produced in ſuch Caſes as aforeſaid, the ſaid Ship or Veſſel ſhall be deemed and taken to be a Foreign-built Ship or Veſſel, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatever.

Note, See 206 as to Forfeitures on Ships deemed Alien Ships.

167. All and every Ship or Veſſel having a Deck, or being of the Burthen of Fifteen Tons or upwards, belonging to any of His

Majeſty's

Majeſty's Subjects in Great Britain, or Guernſey, Jerſey, and the Iſle of Man, or of any of the aforeſaid Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands or Territories, ſhall, from and after the reſpective Times herein after expreſſed, be regiſtered in Manner herein after mentioned; and that the Perſon or Perſons claiming Property therein ſhall cauſe the ſame to be regiſtered, and ſhall obtain a Certificate of ſuch Regiſtry from the Collector and Comptroller of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Great Britain, or the Iſle of Man, or from the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, and Principal Officer or Officers of His Majeſty's Revenue of Cuſtoms, reſiding in the Iſlands of Guernſey or Jerſey, or in any of the ſaid Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands or Territories reſpectively, in Manner herein after directed; and that the Form of ſuch Certificate ſhall be as follows, viz.



In Purſuance of an Act, paſſed in the Twenty-ſixth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, intituled, An Act [here inſert the Title of the Act, the Names, Occupation, and Reſidence of the ſubſcribing Owners] having taken and ſubſcribed the Oath required by this Act, and having ſworn that he [or they] together with [Names, Occupation, and Reſidence of non-ſubſcribing Owners,] is [or are] ſole Owner [or Owners] of the Ship or Veſſel called the [Ship's Name] of [Place to which the Veſſel belongs] whereof [Maſter's Name] is at preſent Maſter; and that the ſaid Ship or Veſſel was [when and where built, or captured, and Date of Condemnation;] 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

and [Name and Employment of the Surveying Officer] having certified to us, that the ſaid Ship or Veſſel is [whether Britiſh, Foreign, or Britiſh Plantation built] has [Number of Decks] Decks, and [Number of Maſts] Maſts; that her Length, from the fore Part of the Main Stem to the after Part of the Stern-Poſt aloft, is [Number of Feet and Inches], her Breadth at the broadeſt Part, whether above or below the Main Wales, [Number of Feet and Inches], her Height between Decks [Number of Feet and Inches] if more than One Deck, and if not, then the Depth of the Hold [Number of Feet and Inches], and admeaſures [Burthen] Tons, that ſhe is a [Kind of Veſſel, and how built], has [whether any or no Gallery] Gallery, and [Kind of Head, if any] Head; and the ſaid ſubſcribing Owners having conſented and agreed to the above Deſcription and Admeaſurement, and having cauſed ſufficient Security to be given, as is required by the ſaid Act, the ſaid [Kind and Name of the Veſſel] has been duly regiſtered at the Port of [Name of the Port].

Given under our Hands and Seals of Office, at the Cuſtom-Houſe in the ſaid Port of [Name of the Port], this [Date] Day of [Name of the Month], in the Year, [Words at Length].

168. No ſuch Regiſtry ſhall hereafter be made, or Certificate thereof granted, by any Perſon or Perſons herein before authorized to make ſuch Regiſtry and grant ſuch Certificate, in any other Port or Place than the Port or Place to which ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall properly belong, except ſo far

far as relates to ſuch Ships or Veſſels as ſhall be condemned as Prizes in any of the Iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey or Man, which Ships or Veſſels ſhall in future be regiſtered in Manner herein after directed; but that all and every Regiſtry and Certificate, granted in any Port or Place to which any ſuch Ship or Veſſel does not properly belong, ſhall be utterly null and void, to all Intents and Purpoſes, unleſs the Officers aforeſaid ſhall be ſpecially authorized and impowered to make ſuch Regiſtry and grant ſuch Certificate in any other Port, by an Order in Writing, under the Hands of any Four or more of the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in England, or of any Three or more of the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland, for the Time being; which Order the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby reſpectively authorized and impowered to iſſue, in Manner aforeſaid, if they ſhall ſee fit. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

169. The Port to which any Ship or Veſſel ſhall hereafter be deemed and taken to belong, within the Intent and Meaning of this Act, ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be, the Port from and to which ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall uſually trade, or (being a new Ship) ſhall intend ſo to trade, and at or near which the Huſband, or acting and managing Owner or Owners of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, uſually reſides or reſide. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

170. Nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend to require to be regiſtered, according the Directions of this Act, any Ship or Veſſel of War, or any other Veſſel, of whatever Built the ſame may be, or under whatever Deſcription the ſame may fall, being the Property of His Majeſty or the Royal Family, or any of them, or any Lighters, Barges, Boats, or Veſſels of any 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

Built

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Built or Deſcription whatever, uſed ſolely in Rivers or Inland Navigation.

171. No Ship or Veſſel built in any of the Colonies of North America, now called the United States of America, during the Time that any Act or Acts of Parliament, made in Great Britain, prohibiting Trade and Intercourſe with thoſe Colonies, was or were in Force, nor any Ship or Veſſel which was owned by, or belonged to the Subjects of the ſaid United States, or of any of the ſaid States reſpectively, during the Exiſtence of thoſe Acts, and not regiſtered before the Commencement thereof, is or ſhall be entitled to be regiſtered under this preſent Act, or to any of the Privileges or Advantages of a Britiſh-built Ship or Veſſel, unleſs ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall have been taken and condemned as lawful Prize, or, having been ſtranded, ſhall have been built or rebuilt, and regiſtered in the Manner heretofore practiſed and allowed. — 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

Note, The Laws prohibiting Trade and Intercourſe with America were 16 Geo. III. c. 5. and 17 Geo. III. c. 7. which were repealed in 1783 by 23 Geo. III. c. 26.

172. No Subject of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, whoſe uſual Reſidence is in any Country not under the Dominion of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall be deemed or intitled, during the Time he ſhall continue ſo to reſide, to be the Owner, in Whole or in Part, of any Britiſh Ship or Veſſel, required and authorized to be regiſtered by virtue of this Act, unleſs he be a Member of ſome Britiſh Factory, or Agent for, or Partner in any Houſe or Copartnerſhip, actually carrying on Trade in Great Britain or Ireland. — 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

173. No

173. No Regiſtry ſhall henceforth be made, or Certificate granted, until the following Oath be taken and ſubſcribed, before the Perſon or Perſons herein before authorized to make ſuch Regiſtry and grant ſuch Certificate reſpectively, by the Owner of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, if ſuch Ship or Veſſel is owned by or belongs to One Perſon only; or, in caſe there ſhall be Two joint Owners, then by both of ſuch joint Owners, if both ſhall be reſident within Twenty Miles of the Port or Place where ſuch Regiſter is required, or by One of ſuch Owners, if One or both of them ſhall be reſident at a greater Diſtance from ſuch Port or Place; or if the Number of ſuch Owners or Proprietors ſhall exceed Two, then by the greater Part of the Number of ſuch Owners or Proprietors, if the greater Number of them ſhall be reſident within Twenty Miles of ſuch Port or Place as aforeſaid, not in any Caſe exceeding Three of ſuch Owners or Proprietors, or by One of ſuch Owners, if all ſhall be reſident at a greater Diſtance. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

I A. B. of [Place of Reſidence and Occupation] do make Oath, that the Ship or Veſſel [Name] of [Port or Place] whereof [Maſter's Name] is at preſent Maſter, being [Kind of Built, Burthen, et cetera, as deſcribed in the Certificate of the Surveying Officer] was [when and where built, or, if a Prize, Capture and Condemnation] and that I the ſaid A. B. [and the other Owners Names and Occupations, if any, and where they reſide, videlicet, Town, Place or Pariſh and County, or if Member of, and reſident in any Factory in Foreign Parts, or in any Foreign Town or City, being an Agent for, or Partner in any Houſe

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or Copartnerſhip actually carrying on Trade in Great Britain or Ireland, the Name of ſuch Factory, Foreign Town or City, and the Names of ſuch Houſe or Copartnerſhip] am [or are] ſole Owner [or Owners] of the ſaid Veſſel, and that no other Perſon or Perſons whatever hath or have any Right, Title, Intereſt, Share or Property therein or thereto; and that I the ſaid A. B. [and the ſaid other Owners, if any] am [or are] truly and bonâ fide a Subject [or Subjects] of Great Britain; and that I the ſaid A. B. have not [nor have any of the other Owners, to the beſt of my Knowledge and Belief,] taken the Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign State whatever, [except under the Terms of ſome Capitulalation, deſcribing the Particulars thereof,] or that ſince my taking [or his or their taking] the Oath of Allegiance to [naming the Foreign States reſpectively to which he or any of the ſaid Owners ſhall have taken the ſame] and prior to the Paſſing of an Act in the Twenty-ſixth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, (intituled, An Act for the further Increaſe and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation), I have [or he or they hath or have] become a Subject [or Subjects] of Great Britain, [either by His Majeſty's Letters Patent, as a Denizen or Denizens, or naturalized by Act of Parliament, as the Caſe may be, naming the Dates of the Letters of Denization, or the Act or Acts of Parliament for Naturalization, reſpectively,] or [as the Caſe may be] I have [or he or they hath or have] become a Denizen [or Denizens, or

26 Geo. III. c. 60.

naturalized

naturalized Subject or Subjects, as the Caſe may be] of Great Britain, by His Majeſty's Letters Patent, or by an Act of Parliament paſſed ſince the Firſt Day of January, 1786, [naming the Times when ſuch Letters of Denization have been granted reſpectively, or the Year or Years in which ſuch Act or Acts for Naturalization have paſſed reſpectively], and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share or Part or Intereſt in the ſaid Ship or Veſſel.

Note, See 200, as to an Oath of Allegiance to a Foreign State.

174. In caſe the Number of joint Owners or Proprietors of any Ship or Veſſel ſhall amount to Three or more, and Three of ſuch joint Owners or Proprietors ſhall not perſonally attend to take and ſubſcribe the Oath herein before directed to be taken and ſubſcribed, then, and in ſuch Caſe, ſuch Owner or Owners, Proprietor or Proprietors, as ſhall perſonally attend, and take and ſubſcribe the Oath aforeſaid, ſhall further make Oath, that the Part Owner or Part Owners of ſuch Ship or Veſſel then abſent is or are not reſident within Twenty Miles of ſuch Port or Place, and hath or have not, to the beſt of his or their Knowledge or Belief, wilfully abſented himſelf or themſelves, in order to avoid the taking the Oath herein before directed to be taken and ſubſcribed, or is are prevented by Illneſs from attending to take and ſubſcribe the ſaid Oath. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

175. Previous to the Regiſtering or Granting of any Certificate of Regiſtry as aforeſaid, ſome One or more proper Perſon or Perſons appointed by the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in England and Scotland, or by the Governor, Lieutenant-

Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, in the Iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey and Man, or of the Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands or Territories aforeſaid reſpectively, taking to his or their Aſſiſtance, if he or they ſhall judge it neceſſary, one or more Perſon or Perſons ſkilled in the Building and Admeaſurement of Ships, ſhall go on Board of every ſuch Ship or Veſſel as is to be regiſtered, and ſhall ſtrictly and accurately examine and admeaſure every ſuch Ship or Veſſel as to all and every Particular contained in the Form of the Certificate herein before directed, in the Preſence of the Maſter, or of any other Perſon who ſhall be appointed for that Purpoſe, on the Part of the Owner or Owners, or, in his or their Abſence, by the ſaid Maſter, and ſhall deliver a true and juſt Account, in Writing, of all ſuch Particulars of the Built, Deſcription and Admeaſurement of every ſuch Ship or Veſſel, as are ſpecified in the Form of the Certificate above recited, to the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be authorized as aforeſaid to make ſuch Regiſtry, and grant Certificate of Regiſtry; and the ſaid Maſter or other Perſon, attending on the Part of the Owner or Owners, is hereby required to ſign his Name alſo to the Certificate of ſuch Surveying or Examining Officer, in Teſtimony of the Truth thereof, provided ſuch Maſter or other Perſon ſhall conſent and agree to the ſeveral Particulars ſet forth and deſcribed therein. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

176. If ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſo appointed to examine and admeaſure ſuch Ships or Veſſels as aforeſaid, ſhall wilfully deliver to any Perſon or Perſons authorized to make Regiſtry, and grant Certificates of Regiſtry as aforeſaid, a falſe Deſcription of any of the Particulars hereby required to be

contained in ſuch Certificate; or if any Perſon or Perſons herein before authorized to make ſuch Regiſtry, and grant ſuch Certificates of Regiſtry, ſhall knowingly make any falſe Regiſter, or grant any falſe Certificate, in regard to any of the Particulars required by this preſent Act, he or they, on being convicted thereof by due Courſe of Law, in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record at Weſtminſter, in the Court of Juſticiary or the Court Exchequer in Scotland, or in any Court of Record in the ſaid Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands, or Territories, or in the Royal Court in Guernſey or Jerſey, or in the Superior Court of Juſtice in the Iſle of Man, as the Caſe may be, ſhall reſpectively forfeit £ 100. and be for ever incapable of holding or enjoying any Office or Employment under His Majeſty. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

177. In caſes where it may be neceſſary to aſcertain the Tonnage of any ſuch Ships or Veſſels when afloat, the following Method ſhall be obſerved, videlicet: Drop a Plumb-Line over the Stern of the Ship, and meaſure the Diſtance between ſuch Line and the after Part of the Stern-Poſt, at the Load Water Mark; then meaſure from the Top of the ſaid Plumb-Line, in a parallel Direction with the Water, to a perpendicular Point immediately over the Load Water Mark at the fore Part of the Main Stem, ſubtracting from ſuch Admeaſurement the above Diſtance, the Remainder will be the Ship's extreme Length, from which is to be deducted Three Inches for every Foot of the Load Draught of Water for the Rake abaft, and alſo Three-fifths of the Ship's Breadth for the Rake forward, the Remainder ſhall be eſteemed the juſt Length of the Keel to find the Tonnage; and the Breadth ſhall be taken from Outſide to Outſide of the Plank, in the broadeſt Part 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

of the Ship, either above or below the Main Wales, excluſive of all Manner of Sheathing or Doubling that may be wrought upon the Side of the Ship; then multiplying the Length of the Keel for Tonnage by the Breadth ſo taken, and that Product by Half the Breadth, and dividing by 94, the Quotient ſhall be deemed the true Contents of the Tonnage: Provided always, that nothing herein before contained ſhall in any wiſe be conſtrued to alter the Manner of admeaſuring the Tonnage of any Ship or Veſſel, which has heretofore been practiſed for the Purpoſe of aſcertaining the light Duties, or any other Duties or Impoſts whatever, payable according to the Tonnage of any Ship or Veſſel.

178. At the Time of obtaining the Certificate of Regiſtry as aforeſaid, ſufficient Security by Bond ſhall be given to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, by the Maſter and ſuch of the Owners as ſhall perſonally attend, as is herein before required, ſuch Security to be approved of and taken by the Perſon or Perſons herein before authorized to make ſuch Regiſtry, and grant ſuch Certificates of Regiſtry, at the Port or Place in which ſuch Certificate ſhall be granted, in the Penalties following, that is to ſay: If ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be a Decked Veſſel, or be above the Burthen of Fifteen Tons, and not exceeding Fifty Tons, in the Penalty of £ 100.; if exceeding the Burthen of Fifty Tons, and not exceeding One Hundred Tons, in the Penalty of £ 300.; if exceeding the Burthen of One Hundred Tons, and not exceeding Two Hundred Tons, in the Penalty of £ 500.; if exceeding the Burthen of Two Hundred Tons, and not exceeding Three Hundred Tons, in the Penalty of £ 800.; and if exceeding the Burthen of

Three

Three Hundred Tons, in the Penalty of £ 1000. And the Condition of every ſuch Bond ſhall be, that ſuch Certificate ſhall not be ſold, lent, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, to any Perſon or Perſons whatever, and that the ſame ſhall be ſolely made uſe of for the Service of the Ship or Veſſel for which it is granted; and that in caſe ſuch Ship ſhall be loſt or taken by the Enemy, burnt or broken up, or otherwiſe prevented from returning to the Port to which ſhe belongs, the Certificate, if preſerved, ſhall be delivered up, within One Month after the Arrival of the Maſter in any Port or Place in His Majeſty's Dominions, to the Collector and Comptroller of ſome Port in Great Britain, or of the Iſle of Man, or of the Britiſh Plantations, or to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, of the Iſlands of Guernſey or Jerſey; and that if any Foreigner, or any Perſon or Perſons for his Uſe and Benefit, ſhall purchaſe or otherwiſe become entitled to the Whole, or any Part or Share of, or any Intereſt in ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and the ſame ſhall be within the Limits of any Port in Great Britain, Guernſey, Jerſey, Man, or the Britiſh Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands or Territories aforeſaid, then, and in ſuch Caſe, the Certificate of Regiſtry ſhall, within Seven Days after ſuch Purchaſe or Transfer of Property in ſuch Ship or Veſſel, be delivered up to the Perſon or Perſons herein before authorized to make Regiſtry, and grant Certificates of Regiſtry, at ſuch Port or Place reſpectively as aforeſaid; and if ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be in any Foreign Port when ſuch Purchaſe or Transfer of Intereſt or Property ſhall take Place, then that the ſame ſhall be delivered up to the Britiſh Conſul, or other Chief Britiſh

26 Geo. III. c. 60.

Officer,

Officer, reſident at or neareſt to ſuch Foreign Port; or if ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be at Sea when ſuch Purchaſe or Transfer of Intereſt or Property ſhall take Place, then that the ſame ſhall be delivered up to the Britiſh Conſul, or other Chief Britiſh Officer, at the Foreign Port or Place in or at which the Maſter or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall firſt arrive after ſuch Purchaſe or Transfer of Property at Sea, immediately after his Arrival at ſuch Foreign Port; but if ſuch Maſter, or other Perſon who had the Command thereof at the Time of ſuch Purchaſe or Transfer of Property at Sea, ſhall not arrive at a Foreign Port, but ſhall arrive at ſome Port of Great Britain, Guernſey, Jerſey, Man, or His Majeſty's ſaid Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands or Territories, then that the ſame ſhall be delivered up in Manner aforeſaid, within Fourteen Days after the Arrival of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, or of the Perſon who had the Command thereof, in any Port of Great Britain, Guernſey, Jerſey, Man, or any of His Majeſty's ſaid Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands or Territories; and that if any Paſs, commonly called a Mediterranean Paſs, ſhall have been obtained or procured for any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, then, and in ſuch Caſe, the ſame ſhall be delivered up, at the ſame Time and in like Manner with the Certificate of Regiſtry aforeſaid, to the Perſon or Perſons herein before authorized to receive ſuch Certificate of Regiſtry; and ſuch Certificates, ſo delivered up, ſhall forthwith be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in England and Scotland reſpectively; and ſuch Mediterranean Paſſes ſhall be alſo tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great

Britain,

Britain, by the Perſon or Perſons herein before authorized to receive ſuch Certificates and Paſſes, in order that the ſame may be cancelled.

Note, The Maſters of Veſſels being required to give Bond, it is conſidered that a Minor cannot be Maſter of a Veſſel, as his Bond would not be a good one.

179. In caſe there be any Alteration of Property in a Ship, in the ſame Port, by Sale of One or more Shares, after Regiſtering thereof, ſuch Sale ſhall be acknowledged, by Indorſement on the Certificate of Regiſtry, before Two Witneſſes, in order to prove that the entire Property of ſuch Ship remains to Britiſh Subjects.

And whereas the aforeſaid Proviſions of 7 & 8 W. III. touching the Indorſement on Certificates of Regiſtry, in caſe of any Alteration of the Property, in any Ship, in the ſame Port to which the Ship belongs, have been found inſufficient; it is therefore enacted, that, in every ſuch Caſe, beſides the Indorſement required by the ſaid Act, there ſhall alſo be indorſed on the Certificate of Regiſtry, before Two Witneſſes, the Town, Place or Pariſh where all and every Perſon or Perſons, to whom the Property in any Ship, or any Part thereof, ſhall be ſo transferred, ſhall reſide; or if ſuch Perſon or Perſons uſually reſide in any Country not under the Dominion of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, but in ſome Britiſh Factory, the Name of ſuch Factory, of which ſuch Perſon or Perſons is or are Member or Members; or if ſuch Perſon or Perſons reſide in any Foreign Town or City, and are not Members of ſome Britiſh Factory, the Name of ſuch Foreign Town or City where ſuch Perſon or Perſons uſually reſide, and alſo the Names of the Houſe or Copartnerſhip in Great Britain

7 & 8 W. III. c. 22.
26 Geo. III. c. 60.

or

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or Ireland, for or with whom ſuch Perſon or Perſons is or are Agent or Partner, or Agents or Partners, and the Perſon or Perſons to whom the Property of ſuch Ship ſhall be ſo transferred, or his or their Agent, ſhall alſo deliver a Copy of ſuch Indorſement to the Perſon or Perſons authorized to make Regiſtry, and grant Certificates of Regiſtry as aforeſaid, who are hereby required to cauſe an Entry thereof to be indorſed on the Oath or Affidavit, upon which the original Certificate of Regiſtry of ſuch Ship or Veſſel was obtained; and ſhall alſo make a Memorandum of the ſame in the Book of Regiſters, which is hereby directed and required to be kept, and ſhall forthwith give Notice thereof to the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in England or Scotland, under whom they reſpectively act.

180. When and ſo often as the Property in any Ship or Veſſel, belonging to any of His Majeſty's Subjects, ſhall be transferred to any other or others of His Majeſty's Subjects, in Whole or in Part, the Certificate of the Regiſtry of ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be truly and accurately recited, in Words at Length, in the Bill or other Inſtrument of Sale thereof; and that otherwiſe ſuch Bill of Sale ſhall be utterly null and void, to all Intents and Purpoſes. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

Note, It is conſidered, that without this Bill of Sale, a new Regiſter cannot be obtained, becauſe a legal Transfer muſt appear, in order to ſhew that the Veſſel has been fairly purchaſed by one Britiſh Subject of another; for, if the Transfer is illegal, it of courſe becomes void, and the Officers of the Cuſtoms might, without ſeeing the Bill of Sale, grant a Regiſter to a Perſon as Owner, who had not a lawful Title.

181. When

181. When and ſo often as the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Veſſel, regiſtered in Manner herein before directed, ſhall be changed, the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall deliver to the Perſon or Perſons herein before authorized to make ſuch Regiſtry, and grant ſuch Certificates of Regiſtry, at the Port where ſuch Change ſhall take Place, the Certificate of Regiſtry belonging to ſuch Ship or Veſſel, who ſhall thereupon indorſe and ſubſcribe a Memorandum of ſuch Change, and ſhall forthwith give Notice of the ſame to the proper Officer of the Port or Place where ſuch Ship or Veſſel was laſt regiſtered, purſuant to this Act; who ſhall likewiſe make a Memorandum of the ſame in the Book of Regiſters which is hereby directed and required to be kept, and ſhall forthwith give Notice thereof to the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in England and Scotland reſpectively. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

182. It ſhall not be lawful for any Owner or Owners of any Ship or Veſſel to give any Name to ſuch Ship or Veſſel other than that by which ſhe was firſt regiſtered in purſuance of this Act; and that the Owner or Owners of all and every Ship or Veſſel which ſhall be ſo regiſtered, ſhall, within One Month from the Time of ſuch Regiſtry, paint or cauſe to be painted, in White or Yellow Letters, of a Length not leſs than Four Inches, upon a Black Ground, on ſome conſpicuous Part of the Stern, (provided there ſhall be ſufficient Space for that Purpoſe, but if not, then in Letters as large as ſuch Space will admit) the Name by which ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall have been regiſtered purſuant to this Act, and the Port to which ſhe belongs, in a diſtinct and legible Manner, and ſhall ſo keep and

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preſerve the ſame; and that if ſuch Owner or Owners, or Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall wilfully alter, eraſe, obliterate, or in anywiſe hide or conceal, or cauſe or procure or permit the ſame to be done, unleſs in the Caſe of Square-rigged Veſſels in Time of War, or ſhall, in any written or printed Paper, or other Document, deſcribe ſuch Ship or Veſſel by any Name other than that by which ſhe was firſt regiſtered purſuant to this Act, or ſhall verbally deſcribe, or cauſe or procure or permit ſuch Ship or Veſſel to be deſcribed by any other Name, to any Officer or Officers of His Majeſty's Revenue, in the due Execution of his or their Duty, then, and in every ſuch Caſe, ſuch Owner or Owners, Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall forfeit £ 100. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

183. All and every Perſon and Perſons who ſhall apply for a Certificate of the Regiſtry of any Ship or Veſſel, in Great Britain, Guernſey, Jerſey, or the Iſle of Man, which ſhall be built, or whoſe Building ſhall be compleated after the 1ſt Day of Auguſt, 1786, ſhall, and they are hereby required to produce to the Perſon or Perſons authorized to grant ſuch Certificate, a true and full Account, under the Hand of the Builder of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, of the proper Denomination, and of the Time when and the Place where ſuch Ship or Veſſel was built; and alſo an exact Account of the Tonnage of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, together with the Name of the firſt Purchaſer or Purchaſers thereof, (which Account ſuch Builder is hereby directed and required to give under his Hand, on the ſame being demanded by ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

applying

applying for a Certificate as aforeſaid;) and ſhall alſo make Oath, before the Perſon or Perſons herein before authorized to grant ſuch Certificate, that the Ship or Veſſel, for which ſuch Certificate is required, is the ſame with that which is ſo deſcribed by the Builder as aforeſaid.

184. All and every Perſon or Perſons who, from and after the 1ſt Day of January, 1787, ſhall apply for ſuch Certificate as aforeſaid in any of His Majeſty's ſaid Colonies, Plantations or Territories, ſhall, before ſuch Certificate is granted, produce the like Accounts, under the Hand of the Builder, and take the like Oath as is herein before required to be produced and taken by Perſons applying for the like Certificate in Great Britain. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

185. If the Certificate of the Regiſtry of any Ship or Veſſel, which ſhall be obtained in purſuance of this Act, ſhall happen to be loſt or miſlaid, a Regiſter and Certificate de novo, in the Form herein before directed, ſhall be granted for ſuch Ship or Veſſel, on the Maſter and one of the Owners (if reſiding in Great Britain, &c.) making Proof of the Loſs to the *Satisfaction* of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and Security is to be given in the Penalty of £. 500. if the Ship be of the Burthen of One Hundred Tons, and ſo in Proportion, to the Collector of the Port, that the Regiſter ſhall not be fraudulently diſpoſed of or uſed contrary to Law; and that the ſame, when found, ſhall be delivered up to be cancelled. 15 & 16 Geo. II. c. 31. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

186. In every ſuch Caſe ſuch Security ſhall be given as is herein before directed, and the like Oath ſhall be taken and ſubſcribed, as is herein before directed to be taken and ſubſcribed, by the Owner or 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

Owners

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Owners of ſuch Ships and Veſſels as are required to be regiſtered by virtue of this Act.

187. If any Ship or Veſſel, after ſhe ſhall have been regiſtered purſuant to the Directions of this Act, ſhall, in any Manner whatever, be altered in Form or Burthen, by being lengthened or built upon, or ſhall be altered from a Sloop to a Brigantine, or from any one Denomination of a Veſſel to another, by the Mode or Method of rigging or fitting, in ſuch Caſe ſuch Ship ſhall be regiſtered de novo as ſoon as ſhe returns to the Port to which ſhe belongs, or to any other Port in which ſhe may be legally regiſtered, by virtue of this Act; on Failure whereof ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall, to all Intents and Purpoſes, be conſidered and deemed, and taken to be a Foreign Ship or Veſſel. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

Note, See 206, as to Forfeitures on Ships deemed Alien Ships.

188. The Owner or Owners of all ſuch Ships and Veſſels as ſhall be taken by any of His Majeſty's Ships or Veſſels of War, or by any private or other Ship or Veſſel, and condemned as lawful Prize in any Court of Admiralty, ſhall, upon Regiſtering ſuch Ship or Veſſel, before he or they ſhall obtain ſuch Certificate as aforeſaid, produce to the proper Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms a Certificate of the Condemnation of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, under the Hand and Seal of the Judge of the Court in which ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall have been condemned, (which Certificate ſuch Judge is hereby authoriſed and required to grant) and alſo a true and exact Account, in Writing, of all the Particulars contained in the Certificate herein before ſet forth, to be made and ſubſcribed by One or more ſkilful Perſons to be appointed by the 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

Court

Court to ſurvey ſuch Ship or Veſſel; and ſhall alſo make Oath before the ſaid Officer, (which he is hereby authorized and required to adminiſter) that ſuch Ship or Veſſel is the ſame Veſſel which is mentioned in the Certificate of the Judge aforeſaid.

189. No Ship or Veſſel which ſhall be taken and condemned as Prize in any Court of Admiralty as aforeſaid, ſhall be regiſtered in the Iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, or the Iſle of Man, although belonging to His Majeſty's Subjects reſiding in thoſe Iſlands, or in ſome one or other of them; but, in order that the Duties now by Law due and payable to His Majeſty on ſuch Ships and Veſſels may be levied and collected, the ſame ſhall be regiſtered either at Southampton, Weymouth, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Liverpool, or Whitehaven, by the Collector and Comptroller at ſuch Ports reſpectively, who are hereby authorized and required, after the Receipt of the ſaid Duties, to regiſter ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and to grant a Certificate thereof, in the Form, and under the Regulations and Reſtrictions in this Act contained. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

190. In all the Caſes where any Ship or Veſſel, ſo taken and condemned as aforeſaid, in any of His Majeſty's Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands or Territories aforeſaid, ſhall be regiſtered, and obtain a Certificate of ſuch Regiſtry, in Manner herein before directed, an exact and particular Account ſhall be ſubjoined to ſuch Certificate, of the Sum for which ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall have ben ſold, verified by the Oath of the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apply for ſuch Regiſtry and Certificate, in order that the aforeſaid Duties due and payable to His Majeſty may be the better levied and collected, upon the Arrival of ſuch Ship or Veſſel in any Port or Place 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

of

of Great Britain, where ſuch Duties are by Law due and payable.

191. The Certificates, which ſhall hereafter be granted in purſuance of this Act, ſhall diſtinguiſh whether ſuch Ships or Veſſels be of the Built of Great Britain or Ireland, Guernſey, Jerſey, or the Iſle of Man, or the Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands or Territories aforeſaid, or of any Foreign Country; and ſhall, if Britiſh-built, be intituled, Certificate of Britiſh Plantation Regiſtry; and if ſuch Ships be Foreign-built, ſhall be intituled, Certificate of Foreign Ships Regiſtry for the European Trade, Britiſh Property, as the Caſe may be. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

192. No Ship or Veſſel, which by this Act is directed to be hereafter regiſtered, or which is directed, inſtead of the Regiſter now required by Law, to take out a new Regiſter, according to the Form and in the Manner herein before deſcribed, ſhall be permitted, after her firſt Arrival at the Port to which ſhe belongs, to clear Outwards to Foreign Parts or Coaſtwiſe, or to proceed to Sea in order to fiſh on the Coaſts, or for any other Purpoſe whatever, as a Britiſh Ship or Veſſel, or ſhall be in any wiſe entitled to the Privileges of a Britiſh Ship or Veſſel, unleſs the Owner or Owners thereof ſhall have obtained a Certificate according to the Form and in the Manner herein before deſcribed; and in Caſe any ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall depart from ſuch Port without being regiſtered, and without having obtained a Certificate as aforeſaid, every ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall be ſubject to Forfeiture, and alſo all the Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and Apparel to ſuch Ship or Veſſel belonging. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

193. The

193. The Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of every Ship or Veſſel which ſhall have been regiſtered, and ſhall have procured a Certificate of the Regiſtry, according to the Directions of this Act, ſhall, upon Demand, produce ſuch Certificate of Regiſtry to the Principal Officer or Officers of every Port in His Majeſty's Dominions, or to the Britiſh Conſul or Chief Britiſh Officer in any Foreign Port in which ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall arrive, for the Inſpection of ſuch Officer or Officers, Britiſh Conſul or Chief Britiſh Officer, in order to ſatisfy him or them that ſhe has been properly regiſtered, under the Penalty of £. 100. } 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

194. Whereas, ſince the Concluſion of the late War, Regiſters have been granted or promiſed to Ships and Veſſels not thereunto by Law entitled, by His Majeſty's Governors, or by the Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in Conſideration of Services rendered to the Publick by the Owners of ſuch Ships and Veſſels, at the Time of evacuating the Countries, or Towns and Poſts held by His Majeſty's Forces, in the Countries now belonging to the United States of America, or in Conſideration of the Removal of Families, to whom ſuch Ships and Veſſels belong, into the Countries now belonging to His Majeſty: And whereas Regiſters have alſo, in ſome Caſes, been ſo granted or promiſed to other Ships and Veſſels, by the Governors of His Majeſty's Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands, and Territories, under Miſconception of the Laws relating thereto, and the Property of ſuch Ships or Veſſels has, bona fide, and without Fraud, been transferred to others of His Majeſty's Subjects, who, under the Protection thereof, now uſe and employ ſuch Ships and Veſſels: And whereas it may be } 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

therefore

therefore juſt and reaſonable, in particular Caſes, where no Fraud or Colluſion ſhall appear to have been practiſed, that ſuch Ships and Veſſels ſhould be admitted to a Regiſtry, and that a Certificate ſhould be granted to the Owners thereof, purſuant to this Act: Be it enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for His Majeſty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to order any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, under the Circumſtances before mentioned, to be regiſtered, and to have a Certificate thereof, according to the Form, and in the Manner herein-before deſcribed and directed, if His Majeſty in His Wiſdom ſhall think fit; and in caſe any Suit ſhall have been commenced for the Condemnation of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, it ſhall and may be lawful for His Majeſty, by Order in Council, to direct all Proceedings thereupon to be ſtayed, either abſolutely, or upon ſuch Terms or Conditions as His Majeſty ſhall think fit.

195. It ſhall and may be lawful for any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief of any of His Majeſty's Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands, or Territories, and they are hereby reſpectively authoriſed and required, in any of the Caſes aforeſaid, if any Suit, Information, Libel, or other Proſecution or Proceeding of any Nature or Kind whatever, ſhall have been commenced, or ſhall hereafter be commenced, in any Court whatever, in any of the ſaid Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands, or Territories reſpectively, touching the Force and Effect of any Regiſter granted to any Ship or Veſſel, in any of the Circumſtances aforeſaid, upon a Repreſentation made to any ſuch Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, to cauſe all Proceedings thereon to

26 Geo. III. c. 60.

be

be ſtayed, if he ſhall ſee juſt Cauſe ſo to do, until His Majeſty's Pleaſure be known, and certified to him by His Majeſty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council; and ſuch Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, is hereby required to tranſmit to One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be laid before His Majeſty in Council, an authenticated Copy of the Proceedings in every ſuch Caſe, together with his Reaſons for cauſing the ſame to be ſtayed, and ſuch Documents (properly verified) as he may judge neceſſary for the Information of His Majeſty.

196. If any Perſon or Perſons ſhall falſely make Oath to any of the Matters herein before required to be ſo verified, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſuffer the like Pains and Penalties as are incurred by Perſons committing wilful and corrupt Perjury; and that if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall counterfeit, eraſe, alter, or falſify any Certificate required or directed to be obtained by this Act, or ſhall knowingly or wilfully make uſe of any Certificate ſo counterfeited, eraſed, altered, or falſified, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit £ 500. 26 Geo. III. c. 60.

197. Every Perſon conveyed before any Juſtice of the Peace, purſuant to 19 Geo. III. c. 69. ſhall be obliged to enter into Recognizance with One *other* ſufficient Security (to be approved by ſuch Juſtice) in £ 300. with Condition to enter an Appearance in the Courts of Exchequer in England and Scotland reſpectively, within the firſt Four Days of the Term next enſuing, to any Information which ſhall be exhibited; and ſuch Recognizance ſhall be tranſmitted to the King's Remembrancer of the ſaid reſpective Courts; and if the Perſon ſhall 26 Geo. III. c. 77.

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refuſe to enter into Recognizance, the Juſtice ſhall commit him to the next County Gaol, to emain until he ſhall enter into the Recognizance.

198. All Goods imported, except Diamonds, Jewels, Pearls, precious Stones and Bullion, freſh Fiſh, Britiſh taken, imported in Britiſh-built Ships, navigated and regiſtered according to Law, and except Turbot and Lobſters, however taken or imported, whether ſuch Goods are liable to Duty or not, ſhall be regularly entered and landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer, who is not to deliver them till he has taken a particular Account of the Quantity and Species thereof. — 27 Geo. III. c. 13.

199. Ships regiſtered in Ireland, according to the Law of that Kingdom, are to have the Privileges of Britiſh-built Ships or Foreign Ships Britiſh-owned, as the Caſe may be. — 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

200. Whereas by 26 Geo. III. c. 60. it is enacted, that no Regiſtry of any Ship or Veſſel ſhall thenceforth be made, until the Owner or Owners of ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall have taken an Oath therein ſet forth, in Manner therein directed, containing, amongſt others, the Words following: "That I, the ſaid A. B. (and the ſaid other "Owners, if any) am (or are) truly and "bona fide a Subject (or Subjects) of Great "Britain; and that I, the ſaid A. B. "have not (nor have any of the other "Owners, to the beſt of my Knowledge or "Belief) taken an Oath of Allegiance to "any Foreign State whatever, except un- — 27 Geo. III. c. 19.
"der the Terms of ſome Capitulation," (deſcribing the Particulars thereof): Be it enacted, that any Oath which ſhall have been, or may be taken, for the ſole Purpoſe of acquiring the Rights of a Citizen or Burgher in any Foreign City or Town in

Europe,

Europe, to be enjoyed during the Time that the Perſon or Perſons taking ſuch Oath ſhall reſide in ſuch City or Town, and for a limited Time after ſuch Reſidence ſhall have expired, ſhall not be deemed an Oath of Allegiance to a Foreign State, within the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act.

201. Nothing in the ſaid laſt mentioned Act contained ſhall prevent the Perſons thereby authorized from making Regiſtry of Ships and Veſſels, and granting Certificates thereof to Ships and Veſſels, wholly owned by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, or any other Body Corporate within this Kingdom, all other Requiſites of the ſaid Act being complied with, upon the following Oath being taken and ſubſcribed by the Secretary of the ſaid United Company, or other Body Corporate, or by any other Officer authoriſed by ſuch Company or Body Corporate, (inſtead of the Oath directed to be taken by the ſaid Act) before the Perſon or Perſons duly authoriſed to make ſuch Regiſtry, and grant ſuch Certificates reſpectively; which Oath they are hereby reſpectively impowered to adminiſter. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

" I A. B. Secretary or Officer of (Name " of Company or Corporation) do make " Oath, that the Ship or Veſſel (Name) " of (Port or Place) whereof (Maſter's " Name) is at preſent Maſter, being (Kind " of Built, Burthen, et cetera, as deſcribed " in the Certificate of the Surveying Offi- " cer) was (when and where built, or if " Prize, Capture and Condemnation) and " that the ſame doth wholly and truly be- " long to (Name of Company or Corpo- " ration.)"

202. Whereas

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202. Whereas Doubts have ariſen whether the Bond, on obtaining Certificates of Regiſtry, can be executed at any other Port than that at which the Ship is regiſtered, be it therefore enacted, that the Commiſmiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in England, or any Four or more of them, or the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland, or any Three or more of them, or the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief of the Iſlands of Guernſey or Jerſey, or of the Iſle of Man, or of any of the Colonies, Plantations, Iſlands or Territories, which now belong, or may hereafter belong, or be in the Poſſeſſion of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, in Aſia, Africa, or America, ſhall, and they are hereby authoriſed to permit, in any Caſe where it ſhall appear to them to be expedient, ſuch Bond to be taken before any Perſon or Perſons whatever, and in ſuch Manner, and at ſuch Port or Place, as they ſhall judge fitting and neceſſary; and every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall and are hereby authoriſed to take ſuch Bond; and ſuch Bond, when ſo taken, ſhall be valid, and of the like Force and Effect, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatever, as if the ſame had been taken by the Perſon or Perſons authoriſed by the ſaid Act to make Regiſtry and grant a Certificate thereof. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

203. When and ſo often as the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Veſſel, regiſtered in Manner therein directed, ſhall be changed, the Perſon who ſhall become Maſter, or take the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall give Security by Bond, to be taken in the Manner, and under the Penalties and Conditions required by the ſaid Act and this preſent Act; and 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

upon

upon ſuch freſh Security being, from Time to Time given, and the ſame being made to appear by Indorſement on the original Bond by the Officers in whoſe Cuſtody it ſhall be, ſuch original Bond, ſo far as it relates to the former Maſter, ſhall from thenceforth be null and void, (except with reſpect to any Breach or Breaches of the Conditions of ſuch Bond, which may have been committed before ſuch Indorſement.)

204. No Veſſel whatever, not exceeding the Burthen of Thirty Tons, and not having a whole or fixed Deck, and being employed ſolely in the Fiſhery on the Banks or Shores of Newfoundland, and of the Parts adjacent, or on the Banks or Shores of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, or New Brunſwick, adjacent to the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, and to the North of Cape Canſo, or of the Iſlands within the ſame, or in trading Coaſtwiſe within the ſaid Limits, ſhall be ſubject or liable to be regiſtered by virtue of the Act paſſed in the ſaid Twenty-ſixth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, or ſhall be liable to any Hindrance, Moleſtation, Obſtruction, or Detention whatever, on Account of not being regiſtered. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

205. Whereas many Ships or Veſſels have been, and may hereafter be built in the ſaid Iſland of Newfoundland, and in thoſe Parts of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunſwick, adjacent to the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, and to the North of Cape Canſo, or in the Iſlands within the ſaid Limits, on Account of Owners reſiding in His Majeſty's European Dominions; which Ships or Veſſels, by reaſon of the Abſence of all the Owners, cannot be regiſtered in thoſe Places, in purſuance and under the Proviſions of the ſaid Act, ſo paſſed in the ſaid Twenty-ſixth

Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign: Be it therefore enacted, that ſuch Ships or Veſſels ſhall and may be regiſtered in the ſaid Iſland of Newfoundland and it's Dependencies, or in the Ports of the ſaid Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, or New Brunſwick, adjacent to the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, and to the North of Cape Canſo, or in the Iſlands within the ſaid Limits, (before the Perſons authorized reſpectively at thoſe Places to make Regiſtry, and to grant Certificates thereof, in purſuance of the ſaid Act) upon the Huſbands or principal Agents of the ſaid Ships or Veſſels taking the Oath required by the ſaid Act, inſtead of the ſame being taken by the Owners thereof; and the Certificates ſo granted ſhall be of the like Force and Effect, to all Intents and Purpoſes whatever, as if they had been granted upon the Oath of the Owners reſpectively, until ſuch Time as ſuch Ships or Veſſels reſpectively ſhall arrive at ſome Port in His Majeſty's European Dominions, where they may be reſpectively regiſtered upon the Oath of the reſpective Owner or Owners thereof, but no longer: And whenever ſuch Ships or Veſſels ſhall firſt arrive in any ſuch Port in His Majeſty's European Dominions, the Certificates of Regiſtry, granted in purſuance of this Act, ſhall be utterly null and void, and ſhall be delivered up to be cancelled; and ſuch Ships or Veſſels ſhall and are hereby required to be reſpectively regiſtered de novo, upon the Oath of the reſpective Owners being taken, and the other Requiſitions of the ſaid Act being complied with. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

206. For obviating all Doubts which may ariſe touching the Meaning and Conſtruction of the ſaid Act, made and paſſed in the Twenty-ſixth Year of the Reign of

His preſent Majeſty, for the further Increaſe and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation, be it enacted and declared, that all Ships, and Veſſels which by the ſaid Act are declared not to be entitled to any of the Privileges or Advantages of a Britiſh-built Ship, or of a Ship owned by Britiſh Subjects, and all Ships and Veſſels not regiſtered according to the Directions and Regulations of the ſaid Act, ſhall, although ſuch Ships and Veſſels may be owned by His Majeſty's Subjects, be held and deemed, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as Alien Ships, and ſhall in all Caſes be liable *to ſuch and the ſame Penalties and Forfeitures as Alien Ships*, in the like Caſes, are or ſhall by Law be liable to. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

207. In caſe any Cutter, Lugger, Shallop, Wherry, Sloop, Smack or Yawl belonging, in the Whole or in Part, to any of His Majeſty's Subjects, ſhall be found within the Limits of any of the Ports of this Kingdom, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſts thereof, having a Bowſprit which ſhall exceed in Length more than Two-thirds of the Length of ſuch Cutter, &c. from the fore Part of her Stem to the aft Side of the Stern Poſt aloft, (whether the ſame ſhall be a ſtanding or a running Bowſprit,) every ſuch Cutter, &c. ſhall be forfeited. 27 Geo. III. c. 32.

208. The Owner or Owners of every Ship or Veſſel belonging as aforeſaid ſhall paint, or cauſe or procure to be painted, upon the Outſide of the Stern of every Boat belonging to ſuch Ship or Veſſel, the Name of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and the Port or Place to which ſhe belongs, and the Maſter's Name, within Side of the Tranſum, in White or Yellow Roman Letters, not leſs than Two Inches in Length, on a Black 27 Geo. III. c. 32.

Ground,

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Ground, under the Pain of forfeiting every ſuch Boat.

209. Nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to forfeit any Veſſel in the Service of the Cuſtoms, &c. nor any Cutter, &c. the Owner or Owners of which ſhall have a Licence for navigating the ſame from the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty for the Time being, agreeably to the Rules, Regulations and Conditions of the Act 24 Geo. III. c. 47; nor any Lighters or Barges uſed ſolely in Rivers or Inland Navigations. 27 Geo. III. c. 32.

Note, See No. 127 to 131, as to 24 Geo. III. c. 47.

210. In caſe any Veſſel or Boat whatever, for which there ſhall have been obtained from the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty for the Time being, purſuant to this Act, or the before recited Act made in the ſaid Twenty-fourth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, a Licence, limiting or confining the Navigation or Trade of ſuch Veſſel or Boat to and from or within any particular Port or Ports, Place or Places, and ſuch Veſſel or Boat ſhall be found in any Port or Place other than that to and from or within which, ſhe ſhall be ſo licenſed to navigate or trade, ſuch Veſſel or Boat ſhall and may be ſeized and proſecuted in the ſame Manner as ſhe might be, or would have been, in caſe of no Licence having been procured for her. 27 Geo. III. c. 32.

211. Provided that nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend to forfeit any Veſſel or Boat which ſhall be found in any Port or Place other than that to and from or within the Limits of which ſhe ſhall be ſo confined or limited to navigate or trade, in caſe it ſhall be made appear, to the 27 Geo. III. c. 32.

Satisfaction

Satisfaction of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, that ſuch Veſſel or Boat was driven or forced thither by unavoidable Neceſſity or Diſtreſs of Weather.

212. The Maſter or Commander, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge of any Veſſel or Boat, which by this Act, or the Act made in the Twenty-fourth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, is or are required to be licenſed as aforeſaid, ſhall produce ſuch Licence to every Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, who ſhall board them within the Limits of any Port of this Kingdom, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſts thereof, on the ſame being required by ſuch Officer or Officers; and in caſe any ſuch Maſter or Commander, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge, &c. of ſuch Veſſel or Boat, ſhall not have ſuch Licence on Board, or ſhall not produce ſuch Licence to any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe requiring the ſame, as before mentioned; or if the Licence is produced to the Officer of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, without an Indorſement thereon, that the proper Security has been given to the Collector of the Port to which ſuch Veſſel or Boat ſhall belong, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Officer or Officers to ſeize ſuch Veſſel or Boat, and the ſame ſhall be forfeited. 27 Geo. III. c. 32.

213. Where the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of any Ship or Veſſel, ſhall report any Bales, Caſks, Caſes, Trunks, Parcels, or other Packages whatever, for Exportation, in the ſame Ship or Veſſel, whether the Contents of ſuch Bales, Caſks, Caſes, Trunks, Parcels or other Packages whatever, ſhall be mentioned in ſuch Report or not, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms to open

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ſuch Bales, Caſks, Caſes, Trunks, Parcels, or other Packages whatever, on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſo reported, and examine the Contents thereof, or to bring them on Shore to His Majeſty's Warehouſe for the Port where ſuch Report is made, if it ſhall be neceſſary; and ſuch Officer ſhall be indemnified in ſo doing, and ſhall not be liable to any Action for Damages, or other Proſecution or Suit whatever for the ſame: Provided nevertheleſs that this Act ſhall not extend to any Ship or Veſſel coming or arriving from any Ports of Aſia, Africa or America. 27 Geo. III. c. 32.

214. In reſpect to Ships diſpatched from any Ports or Places within the Limits of the Charters granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, the Manifeſts mentioned in 26 Geo. III. c. 40. ſhall be delivered to and authenticated by the Perſon who ſhall deliver the laſt Diſpatches for each Ship reſpectively bound for Great Britain, who is hereby required to be a Servant of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, of not leſs than Seven Years Standing; and in reſpect to Ships diſpatched from any Ports or Places in China, ſuch Manifeſt ſhall be delivered to, and authenticated by, the ſaid United Company's Chief Supra-Cargo there, inſtead of the Officers of the Cuſtoms, or other Perſons, in the ſaid Act mentioned; and the ſaid Manifeſts and Duplicates thereof reſpectively ſhall be dealt with and uſed in like Manner, and ſhall be of the like Force and Effect as the Manifeſts and Duplicates in the ſaid Act mentioned; and in caſe of the Want thereof, or not conforming to the Rules, Regulations and Directions relating thereto, in the ſaid Act contained, the Offender or Offenders ſhall 27 Geo. III. c. 32.

be

be ſubject to the like Penalties and Forfeitures as are provided in the ſaid Act, reſpecting the Manifeſts or Contents directed to be delivered to, and authenticated by, the Perſons in the ſaid Act mentioned.

Note, See No. 149 to 164, as to 26 Geo. III. c. 40.

215. In caſe any Goods or Commodities, or any Ships, Veſſels, Boats, Horſes, Cattle or Carriages, ſhall be ſeized as forfeited, by virtue of any Act of Parliament relating to the Revenue of Cuſtoms, it ſhall be lawful for the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in England, or any Four or more of them, and the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in Scotland, or any Three or more of them, on Evidence given, to their Satisfaction, that the Forfeiture aroſe without any Deſign or Intention of Fraud in the Proprietor or Proprietors of ſuch Goods or Commodities, Ships, Veſſels, Boats, Horſes, Cattle or Carriages, to order the ſame to be reſtored to ſuch Proprietor or Proprietors, in ſuch Manner, and on ſuch Terms and Conditions, as, under the Circumſtances of the Caſe, ſhall appear to the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in England and Scotland reſpectively to be reaſonable, and as they ſhall think fit to direct; and if the Proprietor or Proprietors ſhall comply with the Terms and Conditions preſcribed by ſuch Commiſſioners, it ſhall not be lawful for the Officer or Officers who ſhall ſeize ſuch Goods or Commodities, Ships, Veſſels, Boats, Horſes, Cattle or Carriages, or any other Perſon in his Behalf, to proceed in any Manner for the Condemnation thereof; but if ſuch Proprietor or Proprietors ſhall not comply with the Terms and Conditions preſcribed by the ſaid Commiſſioners reſpectively, ſuch Officer ſhall be at Liberty, and is hereby

27 Geo. III. c. 32.

hereby authorized to proceed for the Condemnation of ſuch Goods or Commodities, Ships, Veſſels, Boats, Horſes, Cattle or Carriages, as if this Law had not been made: Provided always, that if ſuch Proprietor or Proprietors ſhall accept the Terms and Conditions preſcribed by the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms reſpectively, ſuch Proprietor or Proprietors ſhall not have, or be entitled to any Recompence or Damage, on Account of the Seizure or Detention of ſuch Goods or Commodities, Ships, Veſſels, Boats, Horſes, Cattle or Carriages, or have or maintain any Action whatever for the ſame.

216. In Addition to the Particulars which the Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, or ſuch Perſon as ſhall be authorized to ſee Quarantine duly perfórmed, is authorized and required by 26 Geo. II. to demand an Account of from the Commander, Maſter, or other Perſon having the Charge of any Ship or Veſſel, which ſhall attempt to enter into any Port or Place in Great Britain or Ireland, or the Iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, and of which Particulars ſo demanded the ſaid Commander, Maſter, or other Perſon having Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, is required, by the ſaid Act, to give a true Account, under the Penalties by the ſaid Act inflicted, the ſaid Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, or ſuch Perſon as ſhall be authorized to ſee Quarantine duly performed, ſhall, and is hereby required to demand of the ſaid Commander, Maſter, or other Perſon having Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and the ſaid Commander, Maſter, or other Perſon having Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall, upon ſuch Demand, give a true Account of the following Particulars (that is to ſay:) Whether his Ship or Veſ-

28 Geo. III. c. 34.

ſel touched at the Iſle of Rhodes, the Morea, or any Part of the Coaſt of Africa within the Mediterranean or the Levant Seas, or the Port of Mogodore; or whether any of the Ship's Company, or any other Perſon on Board his Ship or Veſſel, had, during the Voyage homewards, in any Manner whatever, any Communication with any Ship or Veſſel coming from any of theſe Places? What Pilot or Pilots, or other Perſon from the Shores of the Kingdom of Great Britain, the Iſland of Scilly, Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, have been on Board his Ship or Veſſel, or had any Communication with his Ship's Company, in any Manner whatever, during the Voyage homewards; and whether any of his Ship's Company had been ſick, and of what Diſorder, in the Courſe of the Voyage, or were ſo at the Time the Particulars are demanded? And in caſe ſuch Commander, Maſter, or other Perſon having Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhall, upon ſuch Demand as aforeſaid, give an untrue or falſe Anſwer to any of the Particulars required by this preſent Act, ſuch Commander, Maſter or other Perſon, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit £ 200.

Note, As to 26 Geo. II. ſee 63 to 79.
See alſo the Notes to 63.

217. And whereas by the Laws now in Force it may be deemed neceſſary, in certain Caſes, that the Perſon or Perſons offending againſt the ſame ſhould have actual Notice of the Orders in Council of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, touching and reſpecting Quarantine: And whereas it is frequently impoſſible to prove ſuch actual Notice; therefore be it enacted, that it ſhall not be neceſſary to give any actual Notice of any Order or Orders of

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His Majeſty in Council, now in Force touching Quarantine, or of any Regulations therein contained; and that it ſhall and may be lawful for His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, by any Order or Orders in Council hereafter to be made, to limit and fix a Time or Times, after which the Publication of ſuch Order or Orders in the London Gazette ſhall be deemed and taken to be ſufficient Notice to all Perſons concerned, of all and every ſuch Order or Orders in Council of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors. 28 Geo. III. c. 34.

218. Every Commander, Maſter, or other Perſon having the Charge of any Ship or Veſſel liable to the Performance of Quarantine, ſhall, and is hereby required, from and after the Firſt Day of January, 1789, in caſe of meeting or falling in with any Ship or Veſſel at Sea, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt of Great Britain or Ireland, or the Iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey Alderney, Sark or Man, to hoiſt a particular Signal, to denote that his Veſſel is liable to Quarantine, ſuch Signal, in the Day-time, to be a large Yellow Flag at the Main Top-maſt Head: and, for the Night-time, to be a Light at the ſame Maſt Head; on Failure whereof, ſuch Commander, Maſter, or other Perſon having Charge of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſo liable to the Performance of Quarantine, ſhall forfeit, for every Offence, £. 200. 28 Geo. III. c. 34.

See Notes to 63.

219. Every Offence committed contrary to or in Breach or Violation of the ſaid Act 26 Geo. II. or this preſent Act, or any Order or Orders of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, now or hereafter to be made in His or Their Privy Council, touching or reſpecting Quarantine, and notified by Proclamation or publiſhed in the London Gazette, ſhall and may be 28 Geo. III. c. 34.

tried,

tried, heard and determined, in any County within Great Britain, or in the proper Courts of the Iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, Sark or Man, reſpectively.

See Notes to 63.

220. In caſe any open Boat, belonging in the Whole or in Part to any of His Majeſty's Subjects, and being of the Length of Twenty-three Feet and upwards, built and conſtructed for rowing or ſailing, or for rowing and ſailing, the Length of which ſhall be greater than in the Proportion of Three Feet and an Half to One Foot in Breadth, to be meaſured by a ſtraight Line from the Forepart of the Stem to the aft Side of the Tranſum or Stern-poſt aloft, ſhall be found, either upon the Water, within any Port of the Kingdom of Great Britain, or Member or Creek thereof, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt of Great Britain, or in any Place upon Land in Great Britain, ſuch open Boat ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe; and in caſe any open Boat, which ſhall be built for rowing or ſailing, or for rowing and ſailing, belonging in the Whole or in Part to any of His Majeſty's Subjects, and being of the Length of Eighteen Feet, and under the Length of Twenty-four Feet, from the Forepart of the Stem to the aft Side of the Tranſum or Stern-poſt aloft, and the Depth of which ſhall be greater than in the Proportion of One Inch and One Quarter of an Inch to every Foot in Length, ſuch Depth to be taken from the upper Part of the Plank next the Keel to the Top of the upper Strake, whether ſuch upper Strake ſhall be fixed to the Boat, or ſhall be uſed as looſe or ſhifting Waſh Strakes, ſuch Boat ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be

28 Geo. III. c. 34.

ſeized

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seized by any Officer or Officers of the Customs or Excise, together with the Ship or Vessel to which such Boat shall belong.

221. Provided always, that this Act shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to forfeit any Boat, on Account of her Built, which is used on any Canal or Inland Navigation, nor to any Boat whatever, the Owner of which shall have a Licence from the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or the Commissioners of the Admiralty for the Time being, if such Licence shall be actually on Board such Boat at the Time of her being detained and examined; nor Boats which shall be constructed and built with Timbers and Plank not less than the following Scantling (viz.) An open Boat from Twenty to Twenty-five Feet in Length, having Plank Three Quarters of an Inch thick, and Timbers One Inch and One Quarter of an Inch square; from Twenty-five to Thirty Feet in Length, having Plank One Inch and One Eighth of an Inch thick, and Timbers Two Inches square; from Thirty to Thirty-five Feet in Length, having Plank One Inch and Three Quarters of an Inch thick, and Timbers Three Inches square; from Thirty-five to Forty Feet in Length, having Plank Two Inches thick, and Timbers Four Inches square; from Forty to Fifty Feet in Length, having Plank Two Inches thick and Timbers Five Inches square; from Fifty Feet and upwards in Length, having Plank Three Inches thick and Timbers Six Inches square. } 28 Geo. III. c. 34.

222. Whereas it has been found that Masters of Ships and Vessels have wilfully and maliciously detained and refused to deliver up Certificates of Registry, granted in pursuance of an Act made and passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of

of His late Majeſty King William the Third, and alſo of an Act paſſed in the Twenty-ſixth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, to the Prejudice of the Owner or Owners of ſuch Ships and Veſſels; for the remedying whereof in future, be it further enacted, that on Complaint made on Oath (by the Owner or any of the Owners of any Ship or Veſſel, whoſe Certificate of Regiſtry ſhall be ſo detained and refuſed to be delivered up) of ſuch Detainer and Refuſal, to any Juſtice of the Peace reſiding near to the Place where ſuch Detainer and Refuſal ſhall be, either in Great Britain, or in the Iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey or Man, or in any Colony, Plantation, Iſland or Territory to His Majeſty belonging in America, it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch Juſtice, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to cauſe ſuch Maſter to be brought before him to be examined touching ſuch Detainer and Refuſal; and if it ſhall appear to the ſaid Juſtice, on Examination of the Maſter or otherwiſe, that the ſame is not loſt or miſlaid, but is wilfully and maliciouſly detained by the ſaid Maſter, ſuch Maſter ſhall be thereof convicted, and ſhall forfeit and pay £ 100. and on Failure of Payment thereof, within the Space of Two Days after ſuch Conviction, he ſhall be committed to the Common Gaol, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, for ſuch Time as the ſaid Juſtice ſhall, in his Diſcretion, deem proper, not being leſs than Six Months, nor more than Twelve Months. 28 Geo. III. c. 34.

223. It ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Juſtice, and he is hereby required to iſſue a Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to cauſe Search to be made for ſuch Certificate; and if the ſame ſhall be found, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall cauſe the ſame to be delivered to the

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Owner or ſuch of the Owners as ſhall have made the Complaint; and if the ſame ſhall not be found, the ſaid Juſtice ſhall, and he is hereby required to certify the aforeſaid Detainer, Refuſal and Conviction to the Perſon or Perſons who granted the laſt Certificate of Regiſtry for ſuch Ship or Veſſel, who ſhall, on the Terms and Conditions of the ſaid Acts being complied with, make Regiſtry of ſuch Ship or Veſſel de novo, and grant a Certificate thereof, conformably to the Directions of the ſaid Acts, notifying on the Back of ſuch Certificate the Ground upon which ſuch Ship or Veſſel was ſo regiſtered de novo. } 28 Geo. III. c. 34.

224. It ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon to make, or cauſe to be made, any Policy of Aſſurance upon any Ship or Goods, without inſerting in ſuch Policy the Name or Names, or the uſual Stile and Firm of Dealing of one or more of the Perſons intereſted in ſuch Aſſurance; or, inſtead thereof, without inſerting in ſuch Policy the Name, or uſual Firm and Stile of Dealing, of the Conſignor or Conſignee of the Goods and Effects, or the Name or uſual Stile or Firm of the Perſons reſiding in Great Britain, who ſhall receive Orders for and effect ſuch Policy, or of the Perſons who ſhall give Orders to the Agents immediately employed to negotiate or effect ſuch Policy; and every Policy contrary hereto ſhall be void. } 28 Geo. III. c. 56.

225. Evidence may be given in any Suit for the Forfeiture of a Veſſel importing Tobacco or Snuff, in order to ſhew, from the Smallneſs of the Quantity, and under the Circumſtances of the Caſe, that the ſame was on Board without the Owner or Maſter's Privity, and without wilful Neglect, or Want of reaſonable Care in the Diſcharge of their Duty; and where ſuch } 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

Evidence

Evidence ſhall be given the Veſſel ſhall not be forfeited.

See Liſt of Prohibitions as to Forfeitures on Importation.

226. If any Veſſel ſhall be found at Anchor, or hovering within the Limits of any Port of this Kingdom, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt, or ſhall be diſcovered within ſuch Limits or Diſtance, and not proceeding on her Voyage, (unleſs in caſe of Neceſſity, of which Proof is to be made at the firſt Port of Arrival,) having on Board Tobacco and Snuff, together or ſeparately, exceeding One Hundred Pounds Weight, or Tobacco-Stalks, Tobacco-Stalk-Flour, or Snuff-Work, ſuch Goods and the Veſſel ſhall be forfeited. 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

227. When any Veſſel ſhall take on Board Tobacco, in His Majeſty's Territories in America, to be imported into Great Britain, the Collector and Comptroller at ſuch Place, or, if there be none, Two other Chief Officers of the Cuſtoms, ſhall, on clearing the Veſſel, deliver to the Maſter a Manifeſt, under their Hands, containing the Name of the Place where ſuch Tobacco is taken on Board, the Name and Built of the Veſſel, the Tonnage according to the Regiſter, the Chriſtian and Surname of the Maſter, the Place where the Veſſel belongs, and a true Account of the Tobacco, with the Number of the Hogſheads, the Weight of the Tobacco in, and the Marks and Numbers on each Hogſhead, with the Tare; ſuch Weight and Tare to be marked on the Hogſhead. 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

228. When any Tobacco ſhall be taken on Board, to be imported from the United States of America, the Maſter is to bring with him a ſimilar Manifeſt, ſigned by himſelf; upon which there ſhall be indorſed the Oath of the Maſter, teſtifying the

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Truth thereof, and ſworn to before the Britiſh Conſul previous to clearing ſuch Veſſel. If no Britiſh Conſul, then before ſome Magiſtrate or Publick Officerr eſiding near the Place of Shipping. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

Note, By Miſtake it ſometimes happens that *a Certificate* of Oath being made, is indorſed, inſtead of the *Oath itſelf*. But this is not right, for though it may be thought ſufficient, to prove the Truth of the Manifeſt, yet the Law does not allow it.

229. Maſters of Veſſels importing Tobacco without a Manifeſt, as before required, to forfeit £ 200. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

230. Maſters of Veſſels, on arriving within the Limits of any Port, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt of this Kingdom, are to produce their Manifeſts to the Officers of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, who are to certify the Production on the Back thereof; and the Firſt Officer of the Cuſtoms, and alſo the Firſt Officer of Exciſe, who comes on Board within the Limits of the Ports into which Tobacco may be imported, (ſee Liſt of Prohibitions,) ſhall have a true Copy of the Manifeſt given to him; each Officer to certify the Receipt thereof, with the particular Day and Time of receiving the ſame; and ſuch Officers may faſten down the Main Hatchway, and other Hatchways leading to the Hold, and the Maſter is to aſſiſt therein by a ſufficient Number of his Crew. If the Maſter neglects or refuſes to produce the Manifeſt, or to give Copies, or to aſſiſt in faſtening down the Hatchways, or after the ſame have been faſtened, the ſame ſhall be damaged, or ſhall be opened, unleſs by the Officers of the Cuſtoms, ſuch Maſter ſhall, for every Offence, forfeit £ 200. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

231. If

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231. If after the Arrival of any Veſſel, having Tobacco on Board, within the Limits of any Port of this Kingdom, or within Four Leagues of the Coaſt, Bulk ſhall be broken, or any Part of the Tobacco unſhipped, and in caſe it is within the Limits of any Port into which Tobacco may be imported (ſee Liſt of Prohibitions) before ſuch Veſſel is moored according to this Act, or before the Unlading is duly authorized, every Veſſel and the Tobacco ſhall be forfeited; and the Maſter of the Veſſel forfeit £ 200. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

232. But the aforeſaid Forfeitures and Penalties for breaking Bulk and opening the Hatchways ſhall not extend to Caſes where the ſame is occaſioned by unavoidable Accident or Neceſſity; Proof of which is to be made by the Maſter and Two Mariners, before the Collector of the Cuſtoms, &c. in the Port where the Accident happened, or at the firſt Port of Arrival. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

233. Tobacco or Snuff landed, without a Warrant from the Officers of the Cuſtoms, is forfeited; and the Veſſel from which it is taken, and the Veſſel or Boat into which the ſame ſhall be put, are alſo forfeited; and the Maſter of every Veſſel or Boat, and alſo Perſons concerned in the Unſhipping or Receiving the ſame, ſhall forfeit Treble the Value. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

234. Maſters of Veſſels are required, at their own Expence, to moor their Veſſels immediately on their Arrival at the Places appointed by the Commiſſioners in each Port; and if they neglect or refuſe ſo to do, or depart from the Moorings before all the Tobacco is landed, and the Veſſel cleared by the proper Officers, ſuch Maſters ſhall forfeit £ 100. unleſs in the Com- — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

miſſioners

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missioners Judgment the Master is prevented by Accident from complying with this Act.

Note, The Places appointed are so well known in every Port that it does not appear necessary to mention them here.

235. On the Arrival of the Vessel at her Moorings the Master is to make his Report, and perform every Act required by 1 Eliz. (vide 3.) and 13 and 14 Car. II. (vide 6.) under Penalty of £ 100. And if Tobacco is found on board not reported, the same, with the Hogsheads or other Package, shall be forfeited. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

236. The Master, at the Time of reporting, is to deliver his Manifest to the Collector of the Customs, under Penalty of £ 100. in case of Neglect or Refusal. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

237. Tobacco or Snuff brought into any Port where Tobacco may be imported (See List of Prohibitions) may be conveyed in the same Vessel to any other legal Port, if such Tobacco or Snuff shall be reported by the Master for that Purpose. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

238. Vessels wholly laden with Tobacco may put into Cowes or Falmouth, and remain Fourteen Days *for Orders*, without being subject to the Regulations, &c. on Importation by this Act, on Condition that the Master do, immediately on his Arrival, make the same known to the Collector or Chief Officer of the Customs, and also make a just Report of his Vessel and Cargo, in Manner directed by this Act, (vide 235). On Failure whereof, or not departing at the Expiration of Fourteen Days, unless in case of Necessity, such Vessel, and the Cargo and the Master, shall be subject to the Rules, Regulations, Penalties and Forfeitures of this Act. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

239. Snuff

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239. Snuff imported into Great Britain ſhall not be *entered or reported for Exportation* in the ſame Ship, or exported therein; and all Entries or Reports contrary hereto ſhall be null and void. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

240. American Tobacco, imported into the Weſt India Iſlands in Traffick, may be brought from thence into Great Britain under the Regulations of this Act (29 Geo. III. c. 68. Vide Liſt of Prohibitions.) And in the Manifeſt accompanying ſuch Tobacco into Great Britain, the Name of the Ships in which ſuch Tobacco ſhall be brought from the United States into the Weſt Indies, and the Name of the Maſter of ſuch Ships, ſhall be particularly ſpecified. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

241. From the Fifteenth Day of November, 1791, upon the Importation of Wheat, Wheat Meal or Flour, Rye, Barley, Beer or Bigg, Oats, Oatmeal, Peaſe, Beans, Indian Corn and Maize, the Duties to be paid thereon ſhall be regulated and aſcertained according to the Prices in the Manner ſet forth and ſpecified in the following Table, marked *D*. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

TABLE

TABLE D.

Shewing the Prices according to which High or Low Duties are to be paid on Importation.

	Wheat.	Rye, Peafe, and Beans.	Barley, Beer or Bigg.	Oats.	Oatmeal.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
If under, per Quarter - -	50 0	34 0	25 0	17 0	If under, per Boll, of 140 lb. Avoirdupois, or 128 lb. Scotch Troy - - 16 0
High Duty - - - - -	24 3	22 0	22 0	6 7	
If at or above, per Quarter -	50 0	34 0	25 0	17 0	High Duty, per Boll - 8 0
But under, per Quarter - -	54 0	37 0	27 0	18 0	If at or above, per Boll 16 0
					But under, per Boll - 17 0
Firſt Low Duty - - -	2 6	1 6	1 3	1 0	Firſt Low Duty - - 1 0
If at or above, per Quarter -	54 0	37 0	27 0	18 0	If at or above, per Boll 17 0
Second Low Duty - - -	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 2	Second Low Duty - - 0 6
	Importation of Wheat, Meal and Flour, to be governed by the Price of Wheat, as follows:		Importation of Indian Corn or Maize, to be governed by the Price of Barley, as follows:		
	s. d.		s. d.		
	High Duty, per Cwt. 6 6		High Duty, per Quarter - - 22 0		
	Firſt Low Duty - - 1 6		Firſt Low Duty - - 1 3		
	Second Low Duty - 1 0		Second Low Duty - 0 3		
	Malt made of Wheat, prohibited.	Rye ground, Malt made of Rye, Peafe ground, and Beans ground, prohibited.	Barley, Indian Corn or Maize, Beer or Bigg ground, and Malt made of Barley, Indian Corn or Maize, Beer or Bigg, prohibited.	Malt made of Oats prohibited.	

242. Whenever an Act ſhall have paſſed in the Parliament of Ireland, permitting the Importation from Great Britain into Ireland, of Wheat, Wheat Meal or Flour, Rye, Barley, Beer or Bigg, Oats, Oatmeal, Peaſe, Beans, and Indian Corn or Maize, at Prices equal to the Prices mentioned in the following Table marked *E*, taken Quarterly, according to the Prices of Wheat, Rye, Peaſe, Beans, Barley, Beer or Bigg, and Oats unground, and of Oatmeal, at the Time that the ſame ſhall be imported into that Kingdom, and ſubject to no higher Duties than thoſe ſpecified in the ſaid Table marked *E*, the Duties to be paid upon the Importation into *Great Britain* from *Ireland*, and the Province of *Quebec* and the other Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in *North America*, and alſo from other Foreign Countries, of Wheat, Wheat Meal or Flour, Rye, Barley, Beer or Bigg, Oats, Oatmeal, Peaſe, Beans and *Indian* Corn or Maize, ſhall, after the Expiration of Three Calendar Months from the Notification, by Order of His Majeſty in Council, to be publiſhed in the *London Gazette*, of ſuch Act having paſſed in the Parliament of Ireland, and during the Continuance of ſuch Act, or of any other Act there paſſed to the ſame Purport and Effect, be regulated and aſcertained according the Prices in the Manner ſet forth and ſpecified in the ſaid Table marked *E*, inſtead of the preceding Table marked *D*. } 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

TABLE *E*,

Shewing the Prices according to which High or Low Duties are to take Place on Importation.

	Wheat.	Rye, Peaſe, and Beans.	Barley, Beer or Bigg.	Oats.	Oatmeal.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	
When imported from Ireland or the Province of Quebec, or the other Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in North America					When imported from Ireland, or the Province of Quebec, or the other Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in North America, *s.* *d.*
If under, per Quarter - -	—— 48 0	—— 32 0	—— 24 0	- 16 0	If under, per Boll, of 140 lb. Avoirdupois, or 128 lb. Scotch Troy - - 15 0
High Duty, per Quarter	—— 24 3	—— 22 0	—— 22 0	- 6 7	For every ſuch Boll, High Duty - - 8 0
If at or above, per Quarter -	—— 48 0	—— 32 0	—— 24 0	- 16 0	If at or above, per Boll 15 0
But under, per Quarter -	—— 52 0	—— 35 0	—— 26 0	- 17 0	But under, per Boll - 16 0
Firſt Low Duty - - -	—— 2 6	—— 1 6	—— 1 3	- 1 0	Firſt Low Duty - - 1 0
If at or above, per Quarter	—— 52 0	—— 35 0	—— 26 0	- 17 0	If at or above, per Boll 16 0
Second Low Duty - - -	—— 0 6	—— 0 3	—— 0 3	- 0 2	Second Low Duty - - 0 2
When imported from any other Foreign Country,					When imported from any *other* Foreign Country,
If under, per Quarter - -	—— 50 0	—— 34 0	—— 25 0	- 17 0	If under, per Boll - - 16 0
High Duty, per Quarter -	—— 24 3	—— 22 0	—— 22 0	- 6 7	High Duty, per Boll - 8 0
If at or above, per Quarter -	—— 50 0	—— 34 0	—— 25 0	- 17 0	If at or above, per Boll 16 0

If at or above, per Quarter -	———	50	0	———	34	0	———	25	0	— 17	0	If at or above, per Boll 16 0
But under, per Quarter -	———	54	0	———	37	0	———	27	0	— 18	0	But under, per Boll - 17 0
First Low Duty - - -	———	2	6	———	1	6	———	1	3	— 1	0	First Low Duty - - 1 0
If at or above, per Quarter -	———	54	0	———	37	0	———	27	0	— 18	0	If at or above, per Boll 17 0
Second Low Duty - - -	———	0	6	———	0	3	———	0	3	— 0	2	Second Low Duty - 0 6

Importation of Wheat Meal and Flour, to be governed by the Price of Wheat, as follows:

When imported from Ireland, or the Province of Quebec, or the other British Colonies or Plantations in North America,

	s.	d.
High Duty, per Cwt.	6	6
First Low Duty - -	1	6
Second Low Duty -	0	2

When imported from any other Foreign Country,

	s.	d.
High Duty, per Cwt.	6	6
First Low Duty - -	1	6
Second Low Duty -	1	0

Malt made of Wheat, prohibited.

Rye ground, Malt made of Rye, Peafe ground, and Beans ground, prohibited.

Importation of Indian Corn or Maize, to be governed by the Price of Barley, as follows:

When imported from Ireland, or the Province of Quebec, or the other British Colonies or Plantations in North America,

	s.	d.
High Duty, per Quarter - -	22	0
First Low Duty - -	1	3
Second Low Duty -	0	3

When imported from any other Foreign Country,

	s.	d.
High Duty, per Quarter - -	22	0
First Low Duty - -	1	3
Second Low Duty -	0	3

Barley, Indian Corn or Maize, Beer or Bigg ground, and Malt made of Barley, Indian Corn or Maize, Beer or Bigg, prohibited.

Malt made of Oats prohibited.

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243. Upon the Importation into Great Britain of any Corn, Meal or Flour, as of the Growth or Production of Ireland, or the Province of Quebec, or the other Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in *North America*, the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of the Veſſel on Board which the ſame ſhall be imported, ſhall bring with him a Certificate or Certificates from the Chief Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms in the Port where ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour ſhall be put on Board, expreſſing the Quantity and Sort of Corn, Meal or Flour put on Board, and mentioned in the Bill or Bills of Lading, with the Name or Names, Place or Places of Abode of the Exporter or Exporters, and the Name or Names, Place or Places of Abode of ſuch other Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have ſworn that the Corn, Meal or Flour therein mentioned is *bonâ fide* of the Growth or Production of Ireland, or the Province of Quebec, or the other Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in *North America*, and where and to whom conſigned; and the Maſter, or other Perſon having the Charge or Command of the Veſſel importing the ſame, ſhall, on Arrival in *Great Britain*, make Oath before the Collector or Comptroller, or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms at the Port in Great Britain where ſuch Veſſel ſhall arrive, that the Corn, Meal or Flour imported or brought in ſuch Veſſel, is the ſame which is mentioned and contained in the ſaid Certificate or Certificates; on Failure whereof, ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour ſhall be deemed not to be of the Growth or Production of Ireland, or the Province of Quebec, or the other Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in North America, but ſhall be conſidered, within the Meaning of this Act, as Corn,

28 Geo. III. c. 34.

Meal

Meal or Flour imported or brought into *Great Britain* from ſome *other* Foreign Country.

244. And, in order to promote and extend the Commerce of the Merchants of this Kingdom in Foreign Corn, and to provide Stores, which may be always ready for the Relief of His Majeſty's Subjects in Times of Dearth, be it enacted, that from the Fifteenth Day of November, 1791, in caſe any Wheat, Wheat-Meal or Flour, Rye, Peaſe, Beans, Barley, Beer or Bigg, Oats or Oatmeal, Indian Corn or Maize, ſhall be imported into any Town or Port having a Collector and Comptroller of the Cuſtoms, or into any other Port that ſhall be approved by His Majeſty, with the Advice of His Privy Council, the ſame, upon due Entry thereof, may be forthwith landed from on Board the Ship or Veſſel in which the ſame ſhall be ſo imported, in the Preſence of the proper Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms, without Payment of any Duty; provided that an exact Account be taken of the Quantity thereof, and entered in a Book to be kept by the proper Officer of the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Ports, and that the ſame ſhall, upon landing, be immediately lodged and ſecured, under the joint Lock of the King and the Importer or Proprietor thereof, in ſuch Warehouſes as ſhall be fit for that Purpoſe, to be provided at the ſole Expence of the Importer or Proprietor thereof, with the Approbation and under the Care and Inſpection of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in *England* and *Scotland* reſpectively, or the Collector and Comptroller of the Port where ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour ſhall be imported; and ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour ſhall be under the Care of the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, or the Collector and Comptroller of the

Cuſtoms,

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Cuſtoms for the Port where the ſame ſhall be ſo imported, with the Liberty for the Proprietor or Proprietors, or his or their Servants, to ſcreen, turn, and take ſuch other Care of the ſame as Neceſſity ſhall require, in the Preſence of ſome Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms, to be appointed and paid for that Purpoſe by ſuch Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, or the Collector and Comptroller of the Port; and ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour reſpectively ſhall not be delivered or taken out of any ſuch Warehouſe but upon the following Conditions (that is to ſay:) If the ſame, or any Part thereof, ſhall be delivered in order to be uſed or conſumed in this Kingdom, and not firſt to be carried Coaſtwiſe to ſome other Port of this Kingdom, where Foreign Corn of the ſame Sort may be imported on the Low Duties, the Perſon or Perſons ſo taking out the ſame ſhall firſt pay down, in ready Money, ſuch Duties as ſhall, at the Time of taking out the ſame, be due or payable for the like Sort of Corn, Meal or Flour, imported into the ſame Port from any Foreign Country whatever; and, alſo in Addition to ſuch Duties, the ſeveral and reſpective Duties ſpecified in Table *D*, under the Name of the firſt Low Duties; and ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour reſpectively ſhall be meaſured out from the Warehouſes, and ſhall, in all other Reſpects, be liable to the ſame Reſtrictions and Regulations as the ſame reſpectively would have been liable to, if the ſame had not been warehouſed in purſuance of this Act; and if any of the ſaid Corn, Meal or Flour, ſo warehouſed, ſhall be delivered or taken out for Exportation to Foreign Parts, or to be carried Coaſtwiſe to any other Ports of this Kingdom, where Foreign Corn of the ſame Sort may be imported on the Low Duties, the

31 Geo. III. c. 30.

Owner

Owner or Exporter thereof, together with the Maſter, or Perſon having the Charge or Command of the Ship or Veſſel in which ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour are intended to be exported, and alſo with One other ſufficient Surety, to be approved of by the Collector and Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at the Port of Exportation, ſhall enter into Bond to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, in Treble the Value thereof, with Condition that no Part of the ſame ſhall, if entered for Exportation, be re-landed in *Great Britain*, or, if entered to be carried Coaſtwiſe to any other Port of this Kingdom where Foreign Corn of the ſame Sort may be imported on the Low Duties, be landed at any other than ſuch Port, or at the Iſlands of *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, *Alderney*, *Sark* or *Man*, or the Iſlands of Faro or Ferro; which Bond ſhall be diſcharged in the following Manner, viz. For ſuch of the ſaid Corn or other Articles as ſhall be entered for or landed in the Kingdom of Ireland, or any Part of Europe not within the Streights of Gibraltar, the Condition of the Bond ſhall be, to bring a Certificate in Diſcharge thereof within Six Months from the Date of the Bond; and for ſuch of the ſaid Articles as ſhall be entered for or landed at Gibraltar, or any Foreign Parts within the Streights of Gibraltar, within Twelve Months from the Date of the Bond; and for ſuch of the ſaid Articles as ſhall be entered for or landed in any Part of Africa not within the Streights of Gibraltar, and on this Side the Cape of Good Hope, or in any Part of America, within Eighteen Months from the Date of the Bond; and for ſuch of the ſaid Articles as ſhall be entered for or landed at Saint Helena, or in any Part or Place at or beyond the Cape of Good Hope, within Thirty

Months

Months from the Date of the Bond: Which ſaid Certificate for ſuch Corn or other Articles before mentioned, as ſhall be landed in any Port or Place of Ireland, or any any other Part of His Majeſty's Dominions, Plantations or Settlements, where any Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms ſhall be reſident, ſhall be ſigned by the proper Officer or Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms there, certifying that ſuch Corn or other Articles were there landed; and for want of ſuch Officer reſiding there, it ſhall then be ſigned by the Governor of ſuch Iſlands, Dominions, Plantations or Settlements, or, in his Abſence, by the Deputy Governor thereof reſpectively; and in the Iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey and Alderney, it ſhall, in all Caſes, be ſigned by the Governor or Deputy Governor thereof, as well as by the proper Officer or Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms: And for ſuch Articles as aforeſaid as ſhall be landed at any Foreign Port or Place, ſuch Certificate ſhall be ſigned by the Britiſh Conſul, if there ſhall be any ſuch Conſul reſiding there, and if not, then ſuch Certificate ſhall be under the Common Seal of the Chief Magiſtrate of ſuch Port or Place, or, if there be no ſuch Chief Magiſtrate, under the Hands and Seals of Two known Britiſh Merchants then reſident at ſuch Port or Place, teſtifying that ſuch Articles were there landed: And ſuch Bonds may alſo be diſcharged, on Proof made, to the Satisfaction of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in *England* and *Scotland*, that ſuch Corn or other Articles were taken by Enemies or periſhed in the Sea.

245. If any Ship ſhall arrive from Foreign Parts at any Port in *Great Britain*, with any Corn, Meal or Flour as aforeſaid, at a Time when, according to the Re-

gulations

gulations of this Act, the *High* Duties ſhall be due and payable for ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour, or the ſame ſhall not by Law be allowed to be imported, the ſaid Ship may lawfully depart from ſuch Port without Moleſtation or Hindrance, with ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour, and may carry the ſame to any other Port of Great Britain at which the ſame may be imported on the *Low* Duties, and there enter, land and deliver the ſame, ſubject to the before-mentioned Directions, Regulations and Conditions of this Act. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

246. Provided always, that Foreign Corn, Meal and Flour, laden in any Part beyond the Seas, may, at any Time from and after the ſaid 15th Day of November, 1791, be brought directly from thence to *Grangemouth*, in the County of *Stirling*, within the Precinct of the Port of *Borrowſtoneſs*, or to *Greenock*, in the County of *Renfrew*, in the River *Clyde*, or to any other Port or Creek in the ſaid River *Clyde*, above *Greenock*, within the Precinct of the Port of Port *Glaſgow*, in order to be conveyed from thence, in Lighters, by or through the Canal called the *Forth and Clyde Canal Navigation*, to any Port or Creek at which Foreign Corn, Meal or Flour may then be imported, according to the Regulations of this Act; ſuch Conveyance to be made under the Reſtrictions, and according to the Regulations herein provided. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

247. Provided alſo, that if any Ship, from Parts beyond the Seas, ſhall arrive at Grangemouth, in the County of Stirling, within the Precinct of the Port of Borrowſtoneſs, laden with Foreign Corn, Meal or Flour, herein before allowed to be imported, deſtined for the Weſt Coaſt of *Scotland*, and that the Importer, Proprietor or Conſignee thereof, or his Agent, ſhall be deſirous to

convey ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour, in Lighters, by or through the before mentioned Canal, to any Port or Creek at the Weſt End of the ſaid Canal, or on the Weſt Coaſt of *Scotland*, at which ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour may then be imported on Payment of the Duties called the Low Duties, according to the Regulations of this Act, it ſhall be lawful to unſhip ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour into a Lighter, and therein to convey the ſame, by or through the ſaid Canal, to ſuch Port or Creek as aforeſaid, ſubject to the Conditions, Regulations and Reſtrictions hereinafter mentioned; (that is to ſay:) The Maſter of every ſuch Ship ſhall make a juſt and true Entry, upon Oath, before the Collector and Comptroller of the Cuſtoms of the Port where his Ship ſhall have ſo arrived, of his Ship, Voyage, Lading and other Particulars, in like Manner as ſuch Maſter is by Law required to do on the Arrival of his Ship or Veſſel at the Port of her Diſcharge (vide No. 6.) and ſhall, in ſuch Entry or Report, ſet forth, that the Corn, Meal or Flour on Board the ſaid Veſſel, or Part thereof, (ſpecifying what Part) is intended to be unſhipped into a Lighter for the Purpoſe of being conveyed by or through the ſaid Canal, to the Port or Creek to be mentioned in the ſaid Report (being a Port or Creek at which, at the Time of making ſuch Report, ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour may be imported on Payment of the Low Duties;) and the ſaid Maſter of the ſaid Ship ſhall alſo, at the Time of making ſuch Entry or Report, deliver to the ſaid Collector and Comptroller the Manifeſt of his Cargo; and the Importer, Proprietor or Conſignee of ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour, or his Agent, ſhall then make Entry with the ſaid Collector and Comptroller of the Quantity of each

Sort

Sort of Corn, Meal or Flour contained in the ſaid Report, which he intends to unſhip out of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, into a Lighter or Lighters, in order to be therein conveyed, by or through the ſaid Canal, to ſuch Port or Creek as aforeſaid, mentioning what Port or Creek; and thereupon the ſaid Collector and Comptroller ſhall grant a Warrant, under their Hands, for unſhipping the Quantity of each Sort of Corn, Meal or Flour ſo entered, into a Lighter or Lighters, in the Preſence of the proper Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms, of the Quantity of each Sort of Corn, Meal or Flour by him or them allowed to be unſhipped, by virtue of ſuch Warrant, into each reſpective Lighter, and ſhall certify the ſame to the ſaid Collector and Comptroller; and before any ſuch Lighter, laden with any ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour, ſhall be removed from the Place where the ſame was ſo laden, the Importer, Proprietor or Conſignee thereof, or his Agent, ſhall give good Security, by Bond, to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, in a Sum equal to double the higheſt Duties payable on the Quantity of Corn, Meal or Flour, and to Forty Shillings for every Boll of the Quantity of Oatmeal laden therein, with Condition that the ſame, and every Part thereof, ſhall be conveyed in ſuch Lighter to, and landed at the Port or Creek for which the ſame was reported and entered as aforeſaid, and that the ſame, or any Part thereof, ſhall not be landed at any other Place; and with further Condition, to bring, within Two Months from the Date of the Bond, to the ſaid Officers by whom the ſame was taken, a Certificate from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port or Creek for which the ſaid Corn, Meal or Flour was reported and entered, } 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

certifying

certifying that the ſame was there diſcharged and laid on Land, and that the Duties payable for the ſame were duly paid (ſuch Bond to be taken without any Fee, Reward or Sum of Money being demanded or received by any Perſon or Perſons for or on Account thereof, and to be exempt from the Duties on ſtamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper;) and, upon ſuch Bond being ſo given, the ſaid Collector and Comptroller ſhall grant a Certificate of the Quantity of each Sort of Corn, Meal or Flour, laden in ſuch reſpective Lighter, to accompany the ſame to the Port or Creek to which the ſaid Corn, Meal or Flour is to be conveyed as aforeſaid; ſuch Certificate to ſet forth in what Ship, and from whence the ſame was imported, the Date of the Maſter's Report, and the Date of the Entry made by the Importer, Proprietor or Conſignee thereof, or his Agent, and that ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour was allowed to be unſhipped into ſuch Lighter (mentioning the Name thereof, and of the Maſter of the ſame) in order to be therein conveyed by or through the ſaid Canal, to ſuch Port or Creek as aforeſaid (mentioning the Name thereof;) and that Security has been given for the due Landing thereof at that Port or Creek: And the ſaid Collector and Comptroller ſhall tranſmit a Copy, duly authenticated, of the Report made by the Maſter of the ſaid Ship, and the Manifeſt by him produced, as herein before required, to the Collector and Comptroller of the Port or Creek to which the ſaid Corn, Meal or Flour is to be conveyed, who thereupon, and upon Production and Delivery of the Certificate hereby required to be granted to accompany the ſaid Corn, Meal or Flour to the ſaid Port

or Creek, ſhall admit the ſame to Entry on Payment of the Duties called the *Low Duties*, in like Manner as if the ſaid Corn, Meal or Flour reſpectively had been imported at ſuch Port or Creek from Parts beyond the Seas, at the Date of the Report aforeſaid; and the Collector and Comptroller of the ſaid Port or Creek ſhall thereupon grant a Warrant, under their Hands, for the Landing of ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour, in the Preſence of the proper Officer of the Cuſtoms; and ſuch Officer ſhall take an exact Account thereof, to the end it may appear whether the whole Quantity of Corn, Meal or Flour taken on Board ſuch reſpective Lighter has been conveyed to and landed at that Port or Creek, according to the Condition of the Bond: Provided always, that ſuch Corn, Meal, or Flour ſhall not be unſhipped, or allowed to be unſhipped, out of any ſuch Ship as aforeſaid, into a Lighter, for the Purpoſe of being conveyed by or through the ſaid Canal, unleſs the ſame ſhall be unſhipped into ſuch Lighter, according to the Regulations herein contained, within Six Days from the Arrival of the ſaid Ship in the Port where the ſame is hereby allowed to be ſo unſhipped for the ſaid Purpoſe, or unleſs the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *Scotland*, or any Three of them, ſhall ſee Cauſe to allow a longer Time; and the Security hereby required to be given for Corn, Meal or Flour ſo unſhipped into any Lighter ſhall be given within Six Days after the Unſhipping thereof as aforeſaid.

248. If any Ship or Veſſel, from Parts beyond the Seas, ſhall arrive at *Greenock*, in the ſaid River *Clyde*, or at any Port or Creek in the ſaid River above *Greenock*, within the Precinct of the Port of *Port*

Glaſgow,

Glaſgow, laden with Foreign Corn, Meal or Flour, deſtined for the Eaſt Coaſt of *Scotland*; and the Importer, Proprietor or Conſignee thereof, or his Agent, ſhall be deſirous to convey ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour, in Lighters, by or through the Canal aforeſaid, to any Port or Creek at the Eaſt End of the ſaid Canal, or on the Eaſt Coaſt of *Scotland*, at which ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour may then be imported on Payment of the Duties called the *Low Duties*, according to the Regulations of this Act, it ſhall be lawful to unſhip ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour into a Lighter, and therein to convey the ſame, by or through the ſaid Canal, to ſuch Port or Creek as aforeſaid, ſubject nevertheleſs to the like Conditions, Regulations, Securities and Reſtrictions, in all Reſpects, as Corn, Meal or Flour, which ſhall be unſhipped at *Grangemouth*, in the County of *Stirling*, to be conveyed by the ſaid Canal in Lighters to any ſuch Port or Creek as aforeſaid, at the Weſt End of the ſaid Canal, or on the Weſt Coaſt of *Scotland*, is by this Act made ſubject to. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

249. All ſuch Foreign Corn, Meal or Flour, which ſhall be unſhipped into any Lighter or Veſſel, to be conveyed by or through the ſaid Canal, purſuant to the Directions of this Act, and for which the Security in that Caſe required by this Act ſhall not be given within Three Days after the Unſhipping thereof, ſhall be forfeited; and if any ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour, which ſhall be unſhipped into any Lighter or Veſſel, to be conveyed by the ſaid Canal purſuant to this Act, ſhall be removed in ſuch Lighter or Veſſel from the Place where the ſame was ſo unſhipped, before ſuch Security ſhall be given as herein is required, or ſhall be landed or unſhipped to be landed, out of ſuch Lighter or

Veſſel,

Veſſel, at any Place other than the Port or Creek for which the ſame ſhall be reported and entered as aforeſaid, or without a Warrant from the Collector and Comptroller of the Port or Creek where the ſame ſhall be ſo landed or unſhipped, or without the Preſence of the proper Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms, all ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour ſo removed, and all ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour ſo landed or unſhipped, together with all the reſt of the Corn, Meal or Flour which ſhall remain on Board ſuch Lighter or Veſſel, ſhall be forfeited; and every ſuch Lighter or Veſſel, with all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, ſhall alſo be forfeited; and every Perſon who ſhall be aiding or aſſiſting, or otherwiſe concerned in the Removal of ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour, or in the Unſhipping thereof, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, or who ſhall knowingly receive the ſame after the Unſhipping thereof, ſhall forfeit Treble the Value thereof. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

250. If any Sort of Foreign Corn, Meal or Flour ſhall be carried or conveyed by the ſaid Canal, or ſhall be ſhipped or put on Board with Intent to be ſo carried or conveyed, out of one Diſtrict into another, ſuch other being a Diſtrict into which Foreign Corn, Meal or Flour of that Sort is not then allowed to be imported on Payment of the *Low Duties*, all ſuch Corn, Meal or Flour, with the Lighter, Boat or Veſſel in which the ſame ſhall be ſo carried or conveyed, or ſhipped or put on Board, and all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, ſhall be forfeited. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

251. And, for better aſcertaining the Prices of Corn and Oatmeal, for the Purpoſes before mentioned, be it enacted, that the ſeveral Maritime Counties of that Part

of

of *Great Britain* called *England* ſhall be divided into Diſtricts in the following Manner, (that is to ſay:) The City of *London*, and the Counties of *Eſſex*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, ſhall be the Firſt Diſtrict; the Counties of *Suffolk* and *Cambridge* ſhall be the Second Diſtrict; the County of *Norfolk* ſhall be the Third Diſtrict; the County of *Lincoln*, and the Eaſt and North Ridings of the County of *York*, together with the Town and County of *Kingſton upon Hull*, ſhall be the Fourth Diſtrict; the Counties of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, ſhall be the Fifth Diſtrict; the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmoreland* ſhall be the Sixth Diſtrict; the Counties of *Lancaſter* and *Cheſter* ſhall be the Seventh Diſtrict; the Counties of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, *Angleſea*, *Carnarvon*, and *Merioneth*, ſhall be the Eighth Diſtrict; the Counties of *Cardigan*, *Pembroke*, *Carmarthen*, and *Glamorgan*, ſhall be the Ninth Diſtrict; the Counties of *Glouceſter*, *Somerſet*, and *Monmouth*, and the City and County of the City of *Briſtol*, ſhall be the Tenth Diſtrict; the Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwall* ſhall be the Eleventh Diſtrict; and the Counties of *Dorſet* and *Hants* ſhall be the Twelfth Diſtrict; and that in the ſeveral Counties forming the Diſtricts herein before mentioned, ſhall, for the Purpoſes of this Act, be included and conſidered as Part thereof, all ſuch Cities, Towns, or Places, locally ſituate within the ſaid ſeveral Counties, as are Counties of themſelves, or as have or enjoy an exempt Juriſdiction, and which do not contribute to the Rate of the County, Riding, or Diviſion, in which they are ſituated.

31 Geo. III. c. 30.

252. For the like Purpoſes, the ſeveral Counties of that Part of Great Britain called *Scotland* ſhall alſo be divided into

Diſtricts,

Diſtricts, in the following Manner, (that is to ſay,) the Counties of *Fife*, *Kinroſs*, *Clackmannan*, *Stirling*, *Linlithgow*, *Edinburgh*, *Haddington*, *Berwick*, *Roxburgh*, *Selkirk*, and *Peebles*, ſhall be the Thirteenth Diſtrict; the Counties of *Dumfries*, *Wigton*, and *Ayr*, and the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, ſhall be the Fourteenth Diſtrict; the Counties of *Argyle*, *Dumbarton*, *Lanerk*, *Renfrew*, and *Bute*, ſhall be the Fifteenth Diſtrict; the Counties of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, *Caithneſs*, *Sutherland*, *Roſs*, *Inverneſs*, *Cromarty*, *Nairn*, *Elgin*, *Banff*, *Aberdeen*, *Kincardine*, *Forfar*, and *Perth*, ſhall be the Sixteenth Diſtrict. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

253. Such of the Ports and Places in the Counties of Roſs and Inverneſs as are ſituated on the Weſt Coaſt of *Scotland*, including the Iſles comprehended in thoſe Counties, ſhall, for the Purpoſes of this Act, be deemed and taken to be within the Fifteenth Diſtrict, and not within the Sixteenth Diſtrict, in which the ſaid Counties of *Roſs* and *Inverneſs* are herein before compriſed. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

254. The Exportation and Importation of the ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of the other Articles herein before mentioned, and the Payment of the Duties on Foreign Corn, Meal and Flour imported, on Britiſh Corn and other Articles exported, ſhall be regulated in the Port of London, and in the ſeveral Ports of Kent, Eſſex, and Suſſex, compoſing the Firſt of the Diſtricts before mentioned, by the Prices taken of the ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of Oatmeal at the Corn Exchange in Mark-Lane, in the City of London, in Manner hereinafter mentioned, (that is to ſay) the ſeveral Proprietors of the ſaid Corn Exchange, who are entruſted with the Management and Direction thereof, or the major Part of them, ſhall, and they are hereby 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

authoriſed and required, within One Week after the Feaſt of *St. John the Baptiſt*, 1791, to meet, and, under their Hands and Seals, nominate and appoint a fit and proper Perſon (not being a Cornfactor, Merchant, Clerk, Agent, or other Perſon buying Corn for Sale, or for the Sale of Malt, Meal or Flour made thereof) to be Inſpector of Corn Returns, and ſo, from Time to Time, within Twenty-eight Days after the Death, Removal, or Reſignation of any ſuch Inſpector, to nominate and appoint ſome other fit and proper Perſon as aforeſaid to be Inſpector of Corn Returns.

255. Every Cornfactor carrying on Trade within the City of London or Suburbs thereof, ſhall return or cauſe to be returned, on the Wedneſday in each and every Week, to the ſaid Inſpector of Corn Returns, an Account in Writing, ſigned with his own Name, or the Name of his known Agent, of the Quantities of each reſpective Sort of Corn and Oatmeal ſo by him ſold and delivered during the Week, with the Prices thereof, according to the reſpective Meaſures in Table *D*, the Amount of every Parcel, with the total Quantity and Value of each Sort of Corn, and of the Oatmeal, and by what Meaſure or Weight the ſame was ſold, with the Names of the Buyers thereof; in Default whereof, every ſuch Cornfactor ſhall, for every ſuch Neglect, forfeit and pay £ 10. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

256. The ſaid Inſpector of Corn Returns ſhall duly and regularly enter in a Book or Books, to be provided and kept for that Purpoſe, the ſeveral Accounts of the Quantities and Prices of Corn and Oatmeal received by him from the reſpective Cornfactors, and the ſame ſhall not be made public, or ſhewn by the ſaid Inſpector, or with his Privity or Conſent, to any Perſon 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

whatſoever,

whatſoever, unleſs the ſame ſhall be called for or required by the Receiver of Corn Returns appointed in purſuance of this Act, or ſhall be required by any Order in Writing, under the Hand of the Lord Mayor, or any Two of the Aldermen of the ſaid City, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of £. 10.

257. The ſaid Inſpector of Corn Returns ſhall, within Seven Days after the Fifteenth Day of November, 1791, and within Seven Days after the Fifteenth Day of February, the Fifteenth Day of May, the Fifteenth Day of Auguſt, and the Fifteenth Day of November, in each and every ſucceeding Year, make up, compute and diſtinguiſh, from and upon the Six laſt Weekly Returns by him received, purſuant to the Directions of this Act, immediately preceding ſuch reſpective Periods, an Account of the general aggregate Quantity, according to the reſpective Meaſures in Table *D*, and Price of each reſpective Sort of Britiſh Corn, Oats excepted, and of Oatmeal, that ſhall appear to have been ſold and delivered in and during ſuch Six Weeks in the ſaid City of *London* and Suburbs thereof; and in like Manner an Account of the general aggregate Quantity and Price of all *Britiſh* Oats that ſhall appear, by the laſt Twelve Weekly Returns preceding ſuch Period, to have been ſold and delivered within the ſaid City and Suburbs thereof; an Account of which Returns, and the ſaid general aggregate Quantities and Prices, he is hereby required to enter in a Book or Books, to be kept for that Purpoſe, and thereupon to make up and compute the average Price of each reſpective Sort of Corn, and of Oatmeal, ſold and delivered during the ſeveral Periods before mentioned, in the ſaid City and Suburbs thereof;

31 Geo. III. c. 30.

thereof; and the ſaid Inſpector is hereby directed, without Delay, to tranſmit a Copy of the Account of ſuch average Prices to the Receiver of Corn Returns herein after directed to be appointed, who is hereby required to enter the ſame in a Book or Books, to be kept for that Purpoſe, and forthwith to tranſmit a Certificate of ſuch average Prices, ſigned by him, to His Majeſty's Collector or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms for the Port of *London*, and to the ſeveral Collectors or other Chief Officers of the Ports or Places within the Counties of Eſſex, Kent and Suſſex; and the ſaid reſpective Collectors and other Chief Officers are hereby required to receive and enter the ſame in a Book or Books, to be kept for that Purpoſe, and to cauſe a Copy thereof to be hung up in ſome public Place in the Cuſtom-Houſe thereto belonging, to which all Perſons may reſort; and the Importation of each Sort of Foreign Corn, and of the other Articles herein before mentioned, and the Payment of the Duty thereon, within the Port of the ſaid City of *London*, and the Ports in the Counties of Kent, Eſſex and Suſſex, ſhall be governed and regulated by ſuch average Prices, in the Manner herein before directed, until new average Prices ſhall, in like Manner, be made up and computed, and a Certificate thereof be tranſmitted to ſuch Collectors or other Chief Officers reſpectively, and by them received.

258. The ſaid Inſpector of Corn Returns ſhall, and he is hereby required, without Delay, to deliver to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, at their Seſſions of the Peace then next to be holden, a Copy of the Account of the ſeveral average Prices ſo made up and

computed, and verify the ſame upon Oath; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſhall, and they are hereby required to cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *London Gazette* once in each Year of the Four Weeks immediately ſucceeding ſuch Seſſion; the Expences of which Publication ſhall be paid out of the Monies in the Hands of the ſaid Inſpector of Corn Returns by virtue of this Act. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

259. All Britiſh Corn that ſhall be brought into the River Thames, Eaſtward of London Bridge, and ſhall be ſold and delivered, ſhall be charged with the Sum of *One Penny* per Laſt or Ten Quarters; and that all Foreign Corn, when delivered out of any Ship or Veſſel in the Port of *London*, ſhall be charged with a Sum of *Two-pence* per Laſt or Ten Quarters, beſides the Duties before mentioned; and that it ſhall be lawful for the Inſpector of Corn Returns to demand, collect and receive the ſame from every Cornfactor or Importer of Corn reſpectively, on whoſe Account ſuch *Britiſh* or Foreign Corn ſhall be ſold and delivered, or ſhall be delivered out of the Ship or Veſſel in which the ſame ſhall have been imported, as the Caſe may be; and that the Cornfactor or Importer ſhall deliver a full and true Account of the Quantity of the ſaid Corn to the Corn Inſpector within One Week after the Sale and Delivery thereof from the Ship or Veſſel, with the Name of the Maſter or Commander of ſuch Ship or Veſſel. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

260. It ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at any Seſſion holden in the Months of April, July, October and January yearly, for the ſaid City, to enquire into and examine the ſaid Inſpector of Corn Returns, or the Deputy then executing the ſaid Office as aforeſaid, and he

is hereby required to declare and make known whether any of the ſaid Cornfactors or Importers as aforeſaid have neglected or refuſed to pay and diſcharge (the ſame having been demanded) any Sum or Sums of Money from him due and owing on Account of the ſaid Penny charged on *Britiſh* Corn, or Two-pence on Foreign Corn per Laſt, by him ſo ſold and delivered, or ſo imported, as the Caſe may be, and in caſe the ſame ſhall, upon due Proof and Hearing, appear, to the Satisfaction of the Court, then it ſhall be lawful for the Lord Mayor or any Two Aldermen, by Warrant of Diſtreſs and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of the Party ſo neglecting or refuſing, to cauſe to be levied ſuch Sum of Money as ſhall be thereupon due and owing, and after rendering the Overplus (if any) to the Party whoſe Goods ſhall be ſo diſtrained and ſold (the Charges of ſuch Diſtreſs and Sale being firſt deducted) the Money ſo levied ſhall be paid over to the ſaid Inſpector of Corn Returns, or his Deputy then executing the ſaid Office, to be accounted for as herein directed and required. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

261. The Exportation and Importation of Corn, and of the other Articles herein before mentioned, and the Payment of the Duty on Foreign Corn, Meal and Flour imported in the Eleven other Diſtricts of that Part of Great Britain called *England*, ſhall be governed and regulated in each Diſtrict by the Prices of each Sort of Corn and Oatmeal, taken in the Manner herein after mentioned, in the ſeveral Cities and Towns herein after named (that is to ſay:) In the ſecond of the ſaid Diſtricts, from the Prices taken in the following Cities and Towns; Ipſwich, Woodbridge, Sudbury, Hadleigh, Stowmarket, Bury St. Edmund's,

Beccles,

Beccles, Bungay, Loweſtoff, Cambridge, Ely and Wiſbeach: In the Third of the ſaid Diſtricts, from the Prices taken in the following Cities and Towns; Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Thetford, Watton, Wymondham, Eaſt Dereham, Harleſton, Holt, Ayleſham, Fakenham and Walſingham: In the Fourth of the ſaid Diſtricts, from the Prices taken in the following Cities and Towns; Lincoln, Gainſborough, Glamfordbridge, Lowth, Boſton, Sleaford, Stamford, Spalding, York, Bridlington, Beverley, Howden, Hull, Whitby and New Malton: In the Fifth of the ſaid Diſtricts, from the Prices taken in the following Cities and Towns; Durham, Stockton, Darlington, Sunderland, Barnard Caſtle, Wolſingham, Belford, Hexham, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Morpeth, Alnwick and Berwick upon Tweed: In the Sixth of the ſaid Diſtricts, from the Prices taken in the following Cities and Towns; Carliſle, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Penrith, Appleby and Burton: In the Seventh of the ſaid Diſtricts, from the Prices taken in the following Cities and Towns; Liverpool, Ulverſtone, Lancaſter, Preſton, Ormſkirk, Warrington, Mancheſter, Bolton, Cheſter, Nantwich, Macclesfield and Stockport: In the Eighth of the ſaid Diſtricts, from the Prices taken in the following Cities and Towns; Holywell, Mold, Denbigh, Wrexham, Tymawz, Llangollen, Beaumaris, Llannerchymed, Amlwch, Carnarvon, Pwhelli, Conway, Bala, Corwen and Dolgelly: In the Ninth of the ſaid Diſtricts, from the Prices taken in the folowing Cities and Towns; Cardigan, Lampeter, Aberyſtwith, Pembroke, Fiſhgud, Haverfordweſt, Carmarthen, Llandilo, Kedwilly, Swanſey, Neath and Cowbridge: In the Tenth of the ſaid Diſtricts, from the Prices

31 Geo. III. c. 30.

taken

taken in the following Cities and Towns; Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, Tetbury, Stow on the Would, Tewkſbury, Taunton, Wells, Bridgewater, Frome, Wellington, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Chepſtow, Pontypool and Briſtol: In the Eleventh of the ſaid Diſtricts, from the Prices taken in the following Cities and Towns, Exeter, Barnſtaple, Plymouth, Totneſs, Taviſtock, Kingſbridge, Truro, Bodmin, Launceſton, Redruth, Helſtone and St. Auſtell; and in the Twelfth of the ſaid Diſtricts, from the Prices taken in the following Cities and Towns; Blandford, Bridport, Dorcheſter, Sherborne, Lyme Regis, Wareham, Winchester, Andevor, Baſingſtoke, Fareham, Goſport, Newport, Ringwood, Southampton and Portſmouth.

262. The Juſtices of the Peace for the ſeveral and reſpective Maritime Counties, and for the Ridings or Diviſions thereof, at their General Quarter Seſſions to be held after the Feaſt of *St. John the Baptiſt*, 1791, or at any Adjournment thereof, or at ſome ſubſequent Seſſions, ſhall, and they are hereby authorized and required to appoint ſuch Perſon as to them ſhall appear beſt qualified for that Purpoſe within their reſpective Juriſdictions, (not being a Miller, Maltſter, Factor, Merchant, Clerk, Agent, or other Perſon buying Corn for Sale, or for the Sale of Meal, Flour, Malt, or Bread made thereof) reſiding within or near each and every of the Cities or Towns ſo nominated as aforeſaid, except ſuch Cities or Towns as are Counties of themſelves, or as have or enjoy an exempt Juriſdiction, and which do not contribute to the Rate of the County, Riding or Diviſion in which they are ſituated, to collect Weekly an Account of the Prices and Quantities of the ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of Oatmeal ſold and delivered in

31 Geo. III. c. 30.

ſuch

ſuch City or Town, and the Perſon ſo to be appointed ſhall be called *Inſpector of Corn Returns* for ſuch City or Town; and the ſaid Juſtices ſhall, and they are hereby authorized and required, in the ſame Manner, from Time to Time, upon the Death, Removal or Reſignation of any ſuch Inſpector, at their next enſuing Seſſions of the Peace, or at ſome ſubſequent Seſſions, to appoint ſome other fit and proper Perſon as aforeſaid, to be Inſpector of Corn Returns for ſuch City or Town.

263. The Mayor or other Chief Officer, and the Juſtices of the Peace of every ſuch City or Town herein before nominated as is a County of itſelf, or has or enjoys an exempt Juriſdiction, and which doth not contribute to the Rate of the County, Riding or Diviſion in which it is ſituated, at the General Quarter Seſſions of ſuch City or Town reſpectively to be held after the Feaſt of *St. John the Baptiſt*, 1791, or at any Adjournment thereof, or at ſome ſubſequent Seſſion, ſhall, and they are hereby authorized and required, in like Manner, to appoint ſuch Perſon as to them ſhall appear beſt qualified for that Purpoſe, (not being a Miller, Maltſter, Factor, Merchant, Clerk, Agent, or other Perſon buying Corn for Sale, or for the Sale of Meal, Flour, Malt, or Bread made thereof) reſiding within or near ſuch City or Town, to collect Weekly an Account of the Prices and Quantities of the ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of Oatmeal ſold and delivered in ſuch City or Town; and the Perſon ſo to be appointed ſhall be called *Inſpector of Corn Returns* for ſuch City or Town; and the ſaid Mayor or other Chief Officer and Juſtices ſhall, and they are hereby authorized and required, in the ſame Manner, from Time to Time, upon the Death, Removal or Reſignation, 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

Reſignation of any ſuch Inſpector, to appoint ſome other fit and proper Perſon as aforeſaid, to be Inſpector of Corn Returns for ſuch City or Town.

264. As ſoon as Inſpectors of Corn Returns ſhall have been appointed in Manner herein before mentioned, all Millers, Maltſters, Factors, Merchants, Clerks, Agents, and other Perſons being Dealers in Corn for Sale, or for the Sale of Meal, Flour, Malt, or Bread made thereof, ſhall, and they are hereby required to return, or cauſe to be returned, to the ſaid Inſpector of Corn Returns for the City or Town whereat they ſhall reſpectively buy any Corn or Oatmeal, an Account, in Writing, ſigned with their own Name, of the Quantities of each reſpective Sort of Corn and of Oatmeal ſo by them bought and received during any Week, on the firſt Market Day in the Week then next enſuing, with the Prices thereof, and by what Meaſure or Weight the ſame was bought. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

265. Every ſuch Inſpector ſhall duly and regularly enter, in a Book or Books to be provided and kept for that Purpoſe, the ſeveral Accounts of the Quantities and Prices of Corn and Oatmeal returned to him by the reſpective Dealers; which ſaid Book or Books ſhall not be made publick or ſhewn by the ſaid Inſpector, or with his Privity or Conſent, to any Perſon whatſoever, unleſs called for or required by the ſaid Receiver of Corn Returns, or by an Order in Writing, under the Hand of One Juſtice of the Peace for the County, Riding, Diviſion, City, or Town, in which ſuch Inſpector ſhall reſide, under the Penalty and Forfeiture of £. 20. And every ſuch Inſpector ſhall return to the Receiver of Corn Returns herein after appointed, on the Tueſday in each Week, an Account of the 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

Weekly

Weekly Quantities and Prices of the ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of Oatmeal ſold and delivered in the City or Town for which he is appointed Inſpector, according to the Returns ſo made to him, on Pain of forfeiting, for every ſuch Neglect, £ 10.; which Account ſhall be lodged with and remain in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Receiver of Corn Returns, for the Purpoſes of this Act.

266. The ſaid Receiver of Corn Returns ſhall, and he is hereby required, within Seven Days after the Fifteenth Day of November, 1791, and within Seven Days after the Fifteenth Day of February, the Fifteenth Day of May, the Fifteenth Day of Auguſt, and the Fifteenth Day of November in each and every ſucceeding Year, to make up, compute and diſtinguiſh, from and upon the Six laſt Weekly Returns by him received, purſuant to the Directions of this Act, immediately preceding ſuch reſpective Periods, an Account of the general aggregate Quantities according to the reſpective Meaſures in Table *D*, and Prices of each reſpective Sort of Britiſh Corn and of Oatmeal that ſhall appear to have been ſold and delivered in and during ſuch Six Weeks in each reſpective Diſtrict; an Account of which Returns and the ſaid aggregate Quantities and Price, he is hereby required to enter in a Book or Books to be kept for that Purpoſe, and therefrom to make up and compute the Average Prices of each reſpective Sort of Corn and of Oatmeal ſold and delivered during the ſeveral Periods before mentioned, within each reſpective Diſtrict; and the ſaid Receiver of Corn Returns is hereby directed, without Delay, to tranſmit to the Collectors or other Chief Officers of the Cuſtoms of the ſeveral Ports or Places in

31 Geo. III. c. 30.

each Diſtrict, a Certificate of the Average Prices of the ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of Oatmeal, made up and computed from the Returns of ſuch Diſtrict; and the ſaid reſpective Collectors and other Chief Officers are hereby required to receive and enter the ſame in a Book or Books to be kept for that Purpoſe, and to cauſe a Copy thereof to be hung up in ſome public Place in the Cuſtom-Houſe thereto belonging, to which all Perſons may reſort; and the Importation of each Sort of Foreign Corn, Meal and Flour, and the Payment of the Duty thereon within that Diſtrict, ſhall be governed and regulated by ſuch Average Prices in the Manner herein before directed, until new Average Prices ſhall in like Manner be made up and computed, and a Certificate thereof be tranſmitted to ſuch Collectors or other Chief Officers, and be by them received.

267. The Importation of Foreign Corn, Meal and Flour, and the Payment of the Duties thereon, and the Exportation of *Britiſh* Corn, and of the other Articles herein before mentioned, ſhall be governed and regulated in each of the Diſtricts in that Part of Great Britain called *Scotland*, by the Prices of each Sort of Corn or Oatmeal, taken in the Manner hereinafter mentioned, (that is to ſay:) The Sheriff Depute of each of the Counties, and the Steward Depute of the Stewartry in *Scotland* herein before mentioned, or his Subſtitute, reſpectively, ſhall, on the Fifteenth Day of the Month of September, 1791, and on the Fifteenth Day of every ſucceeding Month, or within Three Days thereafter, convene in open Court, at the uſual Court Place, at Twelve of the Clock Mid-day, before him, a Jury, of not more than Seven or leſs than Five, good and

lawful Men of his County or Stewartry, not being Buyers of Corn or Oatmeal for Sale, of whom Two ſhall be choſen from among the Freeholders or Commiſſioners of Supply, and Two from among the Farmers of Land, and the remaining Number from among the reputable Inhabitants carrying on Trade or Buſineſs in ſome Town in that County or Stewartry, to fix and determine, upon Oath, the Weekly Market Prices of the ſeveral Sorts of Middling Britiſh Corn and Oatmeal, as the ſame were commonly bought and ſold in that County or Stewartry in each of the Four Weeks then laſt preceding, according to the Evidence to be adduced of the ſaid Prices, in Manner hereinafter directed; and the ſaid Sheriff or Steward Depute, or Subſtitute, ſhall, in the Preſence of the Jury ſo convened, proceed forthwith to take Proof of the Weekly Market Prices of Middling *Britiſh* Wheat, Rye, Peaſe, Beans, Barley, Beer or Bigg, Oats and Oatmeal, as the ſame were commonly bought and ſold within that County or Stewartry, in each of the ſaid Four Weeks, by examining upon Oath as many Perſons reſident therein and ſkilful in the Prices of Corn and Oatmeal, who are, by the ſaid Sheriff or Steward Depute, or Subſtitute, to be convened before him for that Purpoſe, as ſhall be neceſſary for complete Evidence of the Weekly Prices aforeſaid; and thereupon the ſaid Jury ſhall, by an Inſtrument in Writing, under the Hands of the major Part of them, fix and determine the Weekly Market Prices of Wheat, Rye, Peaſe, Beans, Barley, Beer or Bigg, Oats and Oatmeal, as the ſame were commonly bought and ſold within that County or Stewartry in each of the ſaid Four Weeks, diſtinguiſhing therein all the Prices of each

31 Geo. III. c. 30.

of

of the ſaid ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of Oatmeal in each of the ſaid Four Weeks; of which Weekly Prices ſo fixed and determined the ſaid Sheriff or Steward Depute, or Subſtitute, ſhall forthwith return an exact and diſtinct Account, under his Hand, to the Receiver of Corn Returns at *London*, to be appointed in Manner herein after directed; and every ſuch Return ſhall be lodged with and remain in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Receiver of Corn Returns, for the Purpoſes of this Act: Provided always, that every ſuch Jury ſhall fix and determine the Prices of Corn and Oatmeal as aforeſaid by the ſame Meaſures and Weights as ſuch Corn and Oatmeal is reſpectively bought and ſold by in each reſpective County or Stewartry; and that the Sheriff or Steward Depute, or Subſtitute, in his Return to be made and tranſmitted as herein before directed, ſhall ſtate the Prices in like Manner, and ſhall alſo compute therefrom and ſtate in his ſaid Returns the Prices of ſuch Corn by the Buſhel commonly called the *Wincheſter Buſhel*, and the Price of ſuch Oatmeal by the Boll of 128 lb. Scotch Troy, or 140 lb. Avoirdupois: Provided alſo, that the Prices of Corn and Oatmeal ſhall be fixed and determined in Manner aforeſaid at *Glaſgow* in the County of Lanerk, and at Paiſley in the County of Renfrew, and at Thurſo in the County of Caithneſs, and at the County Towns in the other Counties in Scotland, and not at any other Town or Towns in the ſaid reſpective Counties: Provided alſo, that the Depoſitions of the Perſons to be examined touching the Prices of Corn and Oatmeal, purſuant to this Act, ſhall be taken in Writing, and ſhall be ſigned by them, and by the ſaid Sheriff or Steward Depute, or Subſtitute, and

ſhall,

ſhall, together with the Determination of the Jury thereupon, be preſerved as Matter of Record by the Sheriff or Steward Clerk of that County or Stewartry, who ſhall give Extracts thereof to all Perſons demanding the ſame, upon Payment of the like Fees as are erigible for Extracts of Judicial Proceedings.

268. Every Sheriff or Steward Depute or Subſtitute, in *Scotland*, ſhall have and exerciſe the like Powers for compelling the Attendance of any Perſon to give Evidence reſpecting the Prices of Corn and Oatmeal, or to ſerve on any Jury for fixing and determining the ſaid Prices, purſuant to this Act, as he has or may lawfully exerciſe to compel the Attendance of Witneſſes or Jurymen upon the Trial of any Criminal Indictment before him. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

269. If any Sheriff or Steward Depute, or if any Sheriff or Steward Subſtitute, in the Abſence of the reſpective Sheriff or Steward Depute, ſhall neglect, or omit or delay to cauſe the Prices of Corn and Oatmeal to be fixed and determined in the Manner directed by this Act, upon the reſpective Days herein before appointed, or within Three Days thereafter, or ſhall not forthwith, after the fixing and determining thereof, return or tranſmit to the ſaid Receiver of Corn Returns ſuch State of the Prices ſo fixed and determined, as is herein before directed, every ſuch Sheriff or Steward Depute, or Subſtitute, reſpectively, ſhall, for every ſuch Neglect, forfeit £ 20. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

270. The ſaid Receiver of Corn Returns ſhall, within Ten Days after the Fifteenth Day of November, 1791, and within Ten Days after the Fifteenth Day of February, the Fifteenth Day of May, the Fifteenth Day of Auguſt, and the Fifteenth

Day

Day of November, in each and every ſucceeding Year, make up, from the Two laſt Monthly Returns by him received from each Sheriff or Steward Depute, or Subſtitute, purſuant to the Directions of this Act, immediately preceding ſuch reſpective Periods, an Account of the Weekly Prices of Corn and Oatmeal, in the laſt Six Weeks, comprized in the ſaid Two Returns, within each of the Diſtricts of *Scotland* herein before deſcribed, diſtinguiſhing therein the Price of each Sort of Corn and of Oatmeal in each Week, in each County or Stewartry comprehended in each Diſtrict; an Account of which Returns he is hereby required to enter in a Book or Books to be kept for that Purpoſe, and therefrom to make up and compute the Average Price of each reſpective Sort of Corn and of Oatmeal, during the ſaid Six Weeks, within each reſpective Diſtrict; and the ſaid Receiver of Corn Returns is hereby directed forthwith to tranſmit to the Collectors or other Chief Officers of the Cuſtoms, for the Time being, of the ſeveral Ports in each Diſtrict, a Certificate of the Average Prices of the ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of Oatmeal, made up and computed from the Returns of ſuch Diſtrict; and the reſpective Collectors or other Chief Officers are hereby required to receive and enter the ſame in a Book or Books, to be kept for that Purpoſe, and to cauſe a Copy thereof to be hung up in ſome public Place in the Cuſtom-Houſe thereto belonging, to which all Perſons may reſort: And the Importation of each Sort of Foreign Corn, Meal, and Flour, and the Payment of the Duty thereon, within that Diſtrict, ſhall be governed and regulated by ſuch Average Prices, in the Manner herein before directed, until new Average Prices ſhall, in like Manner, be

31 Geo. III. c. 30.

made

made up and computed, and a Certificate thereof tranſmitted to ſuch Collectors or other Chief Officers, and be by them received.

271. And whereas it will be highly uſeful that an Account ſhould be obtained of the Prices at which the ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of Oatmeal are ſold in the ſeveral Inland and other Counties of this Kingdom, from which Returns of the Prices of Corn and of Oatmeal are not herein before directed to be made, in order that a Regiſter thereof may be formed and publiſhed, for the Information and Benefit of His Majeſty's Subjects; be it enacted, that the Prices of each Sort of Corn and of Oatmeal ſhall be taken in the Manner herein after directed, in the ſeveral Cities and Towns within the Counties, Ridings, and Diviſions herein after named; (that is to ſay:) In the County of Eſſex, Chelmsford, Colcheſter and Rumford; in the County of Kent, Maidſtone, Canterbury and Dartford; in the County of Suſſex, Chicheſter, Lewes and Rye; in the County of Berks, Reading, Newbury and Windſor; in the County of Bedford, Bedford, Wooburn and Potton; in the County of Buckingham, Ayleſbury, Wycomb and Newport Pagnell; in the County of Derby, Derby, Cheſterfield and Aſhburn; in the County of Hertford, Hertford, Biſhop Stortford and Royſton; in the County of Hereford, Hereford, Leominſter and Roſs; in the County of Huntingdon, Huntingdon, St. Ive's and St. Neot's; in the County of Leiceſter, Leiceſter, Aſhby-de-la-Zouch and Hinckley; in the County of Middleſex, Uxbridge, Staines and Brentford; in the County of Northampton, Northampton, Wellingborough and Peterborough; in 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

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the County of Nottingham, Nottingham, Newark and Mansfield; in the County of Oxford, Burford, Henley and Oxford; in the County of Rutland, Oakham and Uppingham; in the County of Salop, Ludlow, Shrewſbury and Whitchurch; in the County of Stafford, Newcaſtle, Stafford and Burton upon Trent; in the County of Surry, Croydon, Kingſton and Reigate; in the County of Warwick, Coventry, Warwick and Birmingham; in the County of Worceſter, Worceſter, Eveſham and Kidderminſter; in the County of Wilts, Saliſbury, Devizes and Marlborough; in the Weſt Riding of the County of York, Leeds, Halifax and Doncaſter; in the County of Brecon, Brecknock and Builth; in the County of Montgomery, Montgomery and Pool; in the County of Radnor, Knighton and Preſteigne.

272. The Juſtices of the Peace for every ſuch County, Riding or Diviſion laſt mentioned, and the Mayor or other Chief Officer and Juſtices of the Peace of every ſuch laſt mentioned City or Town, which is a County of itſelf, or has or enjoys an exempt Juriſdiction, and which does not contribute to the Rate of the County, Riding or Diviſion in which it is ſituated, at their General Quarter Seſſions to be held after the Feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt 1791, or at any Adjournment thereof, or at ſome ſubſequent Seſſions, ſhall, and they are hereby authorized and required to appoint ſuch Perſon as ſhall appear to them beſt qualified for that Purpoſe within their reſpective Juriſdictions, not being a Miller, Maltſter, Factor, Merchant, Clerk, Agent, or other Perſon dealing in Corn for Sale, or for the Sale of Meal, Flour, Malt or Bread made thereof, reſiding within or near each

31 Geo. III. c. 30.

each and every of the Cities or Towns ſo nominated as aforeſaid, to collect weekly an Account of the Average Prices of each Sort of Corn and of Oatmeal ſold in ſuch City or Town; and the Perſon ſo to be appointed ſhall be called *Inſpector of Corn Returns* for ſuch City or Town reſpectively.

273. Every ſuch Inſpector ſhall duly and regularly enter in a Book or Books, to be provided and kept for that Purpoſe, an Account of the Average Weekly Prices of each Sort of Corn and of Oatmeal, according to the reſpective Meaſures in Table *D*, and ſhall return to the Receiver of Corn Returns hereinafter to be appointed, on the Tueſday in each Week, an Account of the Average Weekly Prices of the ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of Oatmeal ſold in the City or Town for which he is appointed Inſpector, on Pain of forfeiting, for every Neglect therein, £ 10. which Account ſhall be lodged with and remain in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Receiver of Corn Returns for the Purpoſes of this Act. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

274. The ſaid Receiver of Corn Returns ſhall, and he is hereby required to enter ſuch Returns of the ſaid Prices of each Sort of Corn and of Oatmeal received from the Counties, Cities and Towns herein before laſt mentioned, fairly in a Book or Books, to be kept for that Purpoſe, and once in every Week to cauſe an Abſtract of the Average Prices made up and computed in Manner herein before reſpectively directed from all the Returns received, as well from the ſeveral Diſtricts of the ſaid Maritime Counties of *Great Britain*, as from the Counties, Cities and Towns herein before laſt mentioned, to be publiſhed in the *London Gazette*, in the Manner and

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Form that ſhall be approved by the Lords of His Majeſty's Moſt Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations; and ſhall, Four Times in every Year, tranſmit a Certificate to the Treaſurer of each reſpective County, Riding, Diviſion and Stewartry, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, and to the Mayor or other Chief Magiſtrate of ſuch Cities and Towns as are Counties of themſelves, or have or enjoy exempt Juriſdiction, and which do not contribute to the Rate of the County, Riding or Diviſion in which they are ſituated, of the Returns which have been made by the ſeveral Perſons appointed to make the the ſame within each ſuch County, Riding, Diviſion or Stewartry, City or Town reſpectively; and alſo whether ſuch Returns have been regularly made, according to the Directions of this Act. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

275. In caſe the Juſtices of the Peace at any Quarter Seſſion ſhall think it neceſſary or expedient that any other Cities or Towns ſhould be appointed, either in the Maritime Counties, Ridings or Diviſions, or in the Counties, Ridings or Diviſions laſt mentioned, in that Part of the united Kingdom called *England*, for taking the Prices of Corn and Oatmeal, in Manner herein before directed, inſtead of any of the Cities or Towns named in this Act; and ſuch Juſtices, at their ſaid Seſſion, ſhall direct a Repreſentation to be made to His Majeſty for the above Purpoſe, ſuch City or Town, ſo propoſed and named by them in ſuch Repreſentation, ſhall, upon the Approbation of His Majeſty in Council being ſignified to them, be deemed to be and become a City or Town for taking the 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

Prices

Prices of Corn and Oatmeal, in Manner herein before directed, inſtead of any of the Cities or Towns propoſed by them to be omitted.

276. If Returns, conformable to the Directions of this Act, ſhall be made to the Receiver of Corn Returns, from not leſs than Two-thirds of the Cities or Towns from which Returns are to be made in each reſpective Diſtrict of that Part of Great Britain called *England*, or from not leſs than Two-thirds of the Counties or Stewartry from which Returns are to be made in each reſpective Diſtrict of that Part of Great Britain called *Scotland*; ſuch Number of Returns made, conformable to the Directions of this Act in every ſuch Diſtrict, ſhall be deemed to be ſufficient for forming the Average Prices by ſuch Receiver of Corn Returns, for the Purpoſes of governing and regulating the Importation of Foreign Corn, Meal and Flour, and the Payment of the Duty thereon, and the Exportation of Britiſh Corn and other Articles as aforeſaid, and Payment of the Bounty thereon in every ſuch Diſtrict. 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

277. In caſe a ſufficient Number of Returns, conformable to the Directions of this Act, ſhall not be made from any one or more of the before mentioned Diſtricts, ſo as to enable the Receiver of Corn Returns to compute and make up the Average Prices of Corn and of Oatmeal for ſuch Diſtrict or Diſtricts, in Manner herein before directed; or in caſe no Copy of the Account of the Average Prices of the ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of Oatmeal, ſold and delivered within the City of *London* and Suburbs thereof, be tranſmitted to the Receiver of Corn Returns by the Inſpector appointed for the ſaid City of

London,

London, in Manner herein before directed; the ſaid Receiver of Corn Returns ſhall, and he is hereby authorized and required, in every ſuch Caſe, to compute, from the Quantities and Prices of the ſeveral Sorts of Corn and of Oatmeal in the Accounts returned to him from all the other Parts of the Kingdom, the Average Price of each Sort of Corn and of Oatmeal, and to tranſmit a Certificate thereof to the Collectors or Chief Officers of the Ports of every ſuch Diſtrict, from which ſufficient Returns, conformable to the Directions of this Act, ſhall not have been made; and according to ſuch Average Prices contained in ſuch Certificate, the Importation of Corn, Meal and Flour, and Payment of the Duty thereon, and the Exportation of Corn, and of the other Articles as aforeſaid, ſhall be governed and regulated in every ſuch Diſtrict, till a new Certificate, conformable to the Directions of this Act, ſhall be tranſmitted to ſuch Collectors or Chief Officers, and be by them received. 31 Geo. III. c.

278. His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, is and are hereby authorized, with the Advice of His or Their Privy Council, at any Time when Parliament is not ſitting, and when the Average Price of any Sort of Corn or of Oatmeal, taken from the Returns of the whole Kingdom, is higher than the Price at or above which Foreign Corn, Meal or Flour, of the ſame Sort, is allowed by Law to be imported at the Low Duties ſpecified in the Table marked *D*, to prohibit generally, for a limited Time, the Exportation from this Kingdom of any Sort of Corn, or other Articles as aforeſaid, and in like Manner to permit generally the Importation, on the loweſt Duties then payable,

payable, of any Sort of Foreign Corn, Meal or Flour, and in like Manner to recal ſuch Prohibition or Permiſſion, if Circumſtances ſhall appear ſo to require; and if any Perſon ſhall import or export any Corn or other Articles as aforeſaid, contrary to ſuch Prohibition or Permiſſion of His Majeſty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, the Perſon ſo importing or exporting the ſame ſhall be ſubject and liable to the like Forfeitures and Penalties, and the ſaid Corn or other Articles, and the Ship or Veſſel in which the ſame ſhall be imported or exported, ſhall be ſubject and liable to the like Forfeitures, as if the ſaid Corn or other Articles were imported or exported contrary to the Proviſions of this or any other Act: Provided always, that as often as the Importation of any Sort of Corn, Meal or Flour, on the Low Duties, ſhall be permitted by His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, by and with the Advice of His or Their Privy Council, ſuch Permiſſion ſhall continue in Force for the Space of Three Months, at leaſt, from the Date of the Order of Council made for that Purpoſe. } 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

279. Provided always, that the Power hereby granted to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, with the Advice of His or Their Privy Council, to prohibit the Exportation from this Kingdom of any Sort of Corn, or other Articles as aforeſaid, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any Foreign Corn, Meal or Flour, that ſhall have been *imported, and ſhall be warehouſed* in Manner and on the Conditions herein before mentioned. } 31 Geo. III. c. 30.

280. From and after the Fifth Day of July, 1791, it ſhall not be lawful for any Ship or Veſſel arriving at any of the Ports

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to which Tobacco and Snuff may be imported, (vide Liſt of Prohibitions) other than ſuch Ships as ſhall be laden, in the Whole or in Part, with Tobacco, to be moored, or the Lading thereof diſcharged, at or within the Limits of any of the Places appointed or to be appointed for the Mooring of Ships laden with Tobacco; and in caſe any Ship or Veſſel ſhall be moored, or the Lading thereof diſcharged, contrary to this Act, the Maſter, or other Perſon having or taking the Charge or Command of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, and wilfully offending herein, ſhall, for each and every ſuch Offence, forfeit £ 20. } 31 Geo. III. c. 47.

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A LIST OF GOODS prohibited to be IMPORTED,

As particularly ſet forth under the Heads in Tables No. 1. to 7. incluſive; diſtinguiſhing every Caſe wherein the Law incurs a Forfeiture of the Veſſel as well as the Goods, with References to the Law againſt each and every Article.

Note. IN reading the following Liſt it will be neceſſary to obſerve, that the Words "BRITISH SHIP" mean a Ship regiſtered with a *Britiſh Plantation* Regiſter, in caſe the Trade is to ASIA, AFRICA OR AMERICA; and where the Trade is to EUROPE, with a Regiſter for the *European* Trade, except as to certain Articles, viz. *Fir Timber* from Germany, &c. as to which Articles the Words "Britiſh BUILT Ship" are expreſsly inſerted, becauſe the Veſſel muſt have a *Britiſh Plantation* Regiſter, though in the *European* Trade.

That the Words "LEGALLY NAVIGATED" mean a Maſter and Three-fourths of the Mariners, Britiſh or Foreign, as the Caſe may be, viz. a Maſter and Three-fourths of the Mariners *Britiſh*, belonging to a *Britiſh* Ship; *French*, belonging to a *French* Ship; *Dutch*, belonging to a *Dutch* Ship; *Americans*, belonging to an *American* Ship, &c.

It will alſo be neceſſary to obſerve the particular Privileges which are given to FRANCE, HOLLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with reſpect to importing certain Goods, in conſequence of which ſeveral of the Prohibitions, ſtated under the different Heads in the Tables, are partially done away: And although, IN or at the END of every Table, I have marked ſuch of the Prohibitions as appear to be done away, yet as there are many Articles, and the Denomination of ſome is ſo *general*, I thought it ſafeſt to begin with taking Notice of *every Thing* which is *allowed* to

be imported, that the Reader may refer thereto in Caſes of Importation from *France*, *Holland*, *or the United States of America*. And, to prevent any Miſunderſtanding from the Circumſtance of many Articles being *allowed* to be imported which are NOT *prohibited*, it is neceſſary to inform the Reader, that any Goods, on which there is not an abſolute or circumſtantial Prohibition, may be imported without Regard to the COUNTRY, SHIP or NAVIGATION; but, however, various Articles, *not prohibited*, pay leſs Duty on Importation in a Britiſh Ship legally navigated, than in any other, as will appear by the Conſolidation Act, 27 Geo. III. c. 13.

	ACTS.
1ſt. As to FRANCE. Until the 10th of May, 1800, any Perſon may import, for Sale or otherwiſe, directly from any Place in the *European* Dominions of the French King, in Britiſh BUILT Ships legally navigated, or in French BUILT Ships, belonging wholly to the Subjects of the French King and legally navigated, the Goods hereafter mentioned, viz. Vinegar, Brandy, Linen, Porcelain, Earthen-ware and Pottery, Plate-Glaſs and Glaſs-ware, Beer, Hardware, Cutlery, Cabinet-ware, Turnery, Muſical Inſtruments, Cambricks or French Lawns, Thread, Bone-Lace, Works of Iron, Steel, Copper and Braſs pure or mixed, Cottons and Woollens of all Sorts, whether knit or wove, including Hoſiery, Sadlery, Gauzes, and Millenery made up of Muſlin, Lawn, Cambrick, Gauze, or any Article which may legally be imported, being the *Manufacture* of any of the *European* Dominions of the French King.	27 Geo. III. c. 13.
Alſo French Wine in *Caſks*, from ANY Place in the aforeſaid Dominions.	
Alſo French Wine in *Bottles or Flaſks*, for *Sale* or private Uſe, from ANY Place in the ſaid Dominions, or from Guernſey, Jerſey or Alderney, in Packages containing Three Dozen reputed Quart Bottles or Flaſks.	

And

And alſo Olive Oil, the Produce or Manufacture of any Place in the aforeſaid Dominions, from any Part of the NETHERLANDS belonging to the ſaid Dominions.	

This is the particular Enumeration in the *Body* of the Act, which refers to a Table annexed marked *C.* The Enumeration in *that* Table being more at large, and alſo *explanatory* of the Body of the Act, it ſeems neceſſary to inſert ſuch Enumeration; it is as follows, viz. Wine, Vinegar, Sallad Oil, ordinary Oil of Olives, Brandy, Beer, Cabinet-ware, Turnery, Muſical Inſtruments, Articles of Iron or Steel, ſeparately or mixed, or worked or mounted with other Subſtances, Buckles, Buttons, Knives or Sciſſors, and all *other* Articles of Hardware or Cutlery; Articles of Copper or Braſs, ſeparately or mixed, or worked or mounted with other Subſtances, Manufactures of Cotton, and alſo Woollens, whether knit or wove, including Hoſiery; Cambricks, Lawns, Linen, Sadlery, Gauzes of ALL SORTS, (N. B. by the Opinion of the Attorney and Sollicitor General, SILK Gauzes are allowed to be imported under the Words *all Sorts* in the Table, though thoſe Words are not in the Body of the Act) Millenery, made up of Muſlin, Lawn, Cambrick, or Gauze of *any Kind*, or any other Article which may be legally imported, Porcelain, Earthen-ware, Pottery, Plate-Glaſs and Glaſs-ware.

	ACTS.
2dly. As to HOLLAND. The Articles allowed to be imported from France (except Linens) may be imported directly from any of the Dominions in *Europe* of the States General of the United Provinces, being the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the ſaid Dominions.	28 Geo. III. c. 27.
3dly. As to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Until the 5th of April, 1793, and to the End of the then next Seſſion of Parliament, the following Goods may be imported directly from thence into any Port of this Kingdom, in Britiſh or American *built* Ships, legally navigated, viz. Any Goods unmanufactured, the Importation of which is not prohibited by Law, (except Tobacco, for which Proviſion is hereafter made, and except Oil, Blubber, Whalefins and Spermaceti) and any Pig Iron,	

Bar Iron, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rozin, Pot-Aſh, Pearl-Aſh, Indico, Maſts, Yards and Bowſprits, the *Growth or Production* of the ſaid States.

Alſo all other Goods not before enumerated, the Importation of which is not prohibited, (except Snuff, for which Proviſion is hereafter made) and Oil, Blubber, Whalefins and Spermaceti, the *Growth, Production or* MANUFACTURE of the ſaid States.

Alſo Tobacco the Production, and Snuff the Production or Manufacture of the ſaid States.

And alſo Rice, the Growth or Production of the ſaid States.

Order in Council, April 4, 1792.

The following is a Copy of the Order in Council, verbatim, viz.

AT the Court at ST. JAMES's, the 4th of April, 1792,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Twenty-third Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An "Act for preventing certain Inſtruments from being required "from Ships belonging to the United States of America; and "to give to His Majeſty, for a limited Time, certain Powers "for the better carrying on Trade and Commerce between the "Subjects of His Majeſty's Dominions and the Inhabitants of "the ſaid United States;" which ſaid Act has been continued by ſeveral ſubſequent Acts until the 5th Day of April, 1792. And whereas by an Act made in the Twenty-fourth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to ex-"tend the Powers of an Act, made in the Twenty-third Year "of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, for giving His Majeſty "certain Powers for the better carrying on Trade and Com-"merce between the Subjects of His Majeſty's Dominions and "the Inhabitants of the United States of America, to the "Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom with the Britiſh "Colonies and Plantations in America, with reſpect to certain "Articles therein mentioned," the Powers given by the ſaid recited Act were extended to the Trade and Intercourſe between this

this Kingdom and the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, ſo far as the ſame might relate to Iron, Hemp and Sail-cloth, and other Articles of the Produce of any Place bordering on the Baltic, which might be exported from this Kingdom; which laſt mentioned Act has alſo by ſeveral ſubſequent Acts been continued until the ſaid 5th Day of April, 1792.

And whereas by another Act paſſed in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to continue the Laws now in "Force for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His "Majeſty's Dominions, and the Inhabitants of the Territories "belonging to the United States of America, ſo far as the ſame "relate to the Trade and Commerce carried on between this "Kingdom and the Inhabitants of the Countries belonging to "the ſaid United States," it is declared to be expedient, that the ſaid Act of the Twenty-third Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, ſo far only as the ſame extends to the Trade and Commerce carried on between this Kingdom and the People and Territories belonging to the United States of America, and alſo that the ſaid Act of the Twenty-fourth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, ſhould be further continued and be in Force; and it is thereby enacted, that the ſaid Acts ſhall continue and be in Force until the 5th Day of April, 1793, and to the End of then next Seſſion of Parliament.

His Majeſty doth thereupon, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby order and declare, that any Unmanufactured Goods and Merchandizes, the Importation of which into this Kingdom is not prohibited by Law, (except Tobacco, for which Proviſion is herein after made, and except Oil made from Fiſh, or Creatures living in the Sea, and Blubber, Whale-Fins and Spermaceti) and any Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Roſin, Pot-Aſh, Pearl-Aſh, Indico, Maſts, Yards and Bowſprits, being the Growth or Production of any of the Territories of the United States of America, may be imported directly from thence into any of the Ports of this Kingdom, either in Britiſh-built Ships, owned by His Majeſty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, or in Ships built in the Countries belonging to the United States of America, or any of them, and owned by the Subjects of the ſaid United States, or any of them, and whereof the Maſter and Three-fourths of the Mariners at leaſt are Subjects of the ſaid United States, or any of them; and may be entered and landed in any Port of this Kingdom, upon Payment of ſuch Duties as the like Sorts of Goods or Merchandize

Merchandize are or may be ſubject and liable to, if imported in Britiſh-built Ships, owned by His Majeſty's Subjects, and navigated according to Law, from any Britiſh Iſland or Plantation in America, notwithſtanding ſuch Goods or Merchandize, or the Ships in which the ſame may be brought, may not be accompanied with the Certificates or other Documents heretofore required by Law.

And it is further ordered, that all other Goods and Merchandize not herein before enumerated or deſcribed, the Importation of which into this Kingdom is not prohibited by Law, (except Snuff, for which Proviſion is herein after made) and alſo Oil made from Fiſh or Creatures living in the Sea, and Blubber, Whale-Fins and Spermaceti, being the Growth, Production or Manufacture of any of the Territories of the ſaid United States of America, may be imported from thence into this Kingdom in Britiſh or American Ships, owned and navigated as herein before required, upon Payment of ſuch Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe as are payable on the like Goods and Merchandize upon their Importation into this Kingdom from Countries not under the Dominion of His Majeſty, according to the Schedule and Tables, marked A. D. and F. annexed to an Act, paſſed in the Twenty-ſeventh Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for repealing the ſeveral Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, "and granting other Duties in Lieu thereof, and for applying the "ſaid Duties together with the other Duties compoſing the "Public Revenue; for permitting the Importation of certain "Goods, Wares and Merchandize, the Produce or Manufac-"ture of the European Dominions of the French King, into "this Kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed Monies "remaining in the Exchequer, for the Payment of Annuities "on Lives, to the Reduction of the National Debt," or by any other Laws in Force, paſſed ſubſequent to the ſaid Act, touching the Duties contained in the ſaid Schedule and Tables, marked A. D. and F.; and in Caſes where different Duties are impoſed upon the like Goods imported from different Countries not under the Dominion of His Majeſty, then that ſuch Goods ſhall be imported upon the loweſt Duties, which by the ſaid Schedule and Tables, marked A. D. and F. are required to be paid on the Importation of any ſuch Goods from any European Country not under the Dominion of His Majeſty.

And His Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that all ſuch Goods and Merchandize ſhall be intitled to the ſame Drawbacks

backs as are allowed upon the Exportation of the like Goods and Merchandize when exported from this Kingdom, according to the ſaid Schedule and Tables, marked A. D. and F. annexed to the before mentioned Act, paſſed in the Twenty-ſeventh Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, or according to any other Law in Force, paſſed ſubſequent to the ſaid Act, touching Drawbacks. And it is hereby further ordered, that there ſhall be allowed and paid the ſame Drawbacks and Bounties on Goods and Merchandize exported from this Kingdom to the Territories of the ſaid United States, or any of them, as are or may here-be after allowed by Law upon the Exportation of the like Goods or Merchandize to any of the Iſlands, Plantations or Colonies belonging to the Crown of Great Britain in America. And it is hereby further ordered, that there ſhall be allowed and paid the ſame Drawbacks upont he Exportation of any Sort of Foreign Hemp or Foreign Iron exported from this Kingdom into any Britiſh Colony or Plantation in America, or into the Territories of the United States of America, or any of them, as are or may hereafter be allowed by Law, upon the Exportation of the like Sort of Hemp or Iron to other Foreign Parts; and all ſuch Drawbacks and Bounties reſpectively ſhall be allowed and paid in the ſame Manner, and under the ſame Rules, Regulations, Reſtrictions and Forfeitures, in all Reſpects, as ſuch Drawbacks and Bounties are allowed and paid, or are ſubject and liable to by Law.

And His Majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, that any Tobacco, being the Growth or Production of any of the Territories of the ſaid United States of America, may be imported in Britiſh or American Ships, owned and navigated as herein before required, upon Payment of the ſame Duties as Tobacco imported by Britiſh Subjects from any Britiſh Colony or Plantation, is or may hereafter be ſubject to; and that any Snuff, being the Production or Manufacture of any of the ſaid Territories, may be imported in Manner before mentioned, upon Payment of ſuch Duties as Snuff, being the Production or Manufacture of Europe, imported from Europe, is or hereafter may be ſubject to, and may be warehouſed and again exported; ſubject reſpectively nevertheleſs to all and ſingular the Regulations of an Act made and paſſed in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An Act for repealing the Duties on "Tobacco and Snuff, and for granting new Duties in Lieu "thereof:" And another Act paſſed in the Thirtieth Year of

His

His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to explain and "amend an Act made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, in- "tituled, an Act for repealing the Duties on Tobacco and "Snuff, and for granting new Duties in Lieu thereof."

And His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that any Rice, being the Growth or Production of any of the Territories of the United States of America, which ſhall be imported directly from thence into any of the Ports of this Kingdom, in Manner above-mentioned, may, upon the Importer paying down, in ready Money, the Duty of Eight-pence the Hundred Weight, being Part of the Duties now payable on the Importation of Rice, be landed and warehouſed (except as herein after excepted) under His Majeſty's Locks, in ſuch Warehouſes as ſhall be approved of for that Purpoſe by the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, or any Four or more of them, upon the Importer's own Bond for Payment of the Remainder of the Duties due and payable for ſuch Rice, within Eighteen Months, according to the nett Weight and Quantity of ſuch Rice at the Time it ſhall be ſo landed: But it is His Majeſty's Pleaſure nevertheleſs, that upon the Importation of any ſuch Rice into the Ports of London, Briſtol, Portſmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Falmouth, Poole, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock, and Port Glaſgow, or either of them, in the Manner herein before expreſſed, the Importer ſhall be at Liberty to enter and land the ſame without Payment of any Duty whatever; in which Caſe ſuch Rice ſhall be warehouſed, under the joint Locks of His Majeſty and the Proprietors, in ſuch Warehouſe or Warehouſes as ſhall be approved of for that Purpoſe by the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, or any Four or more of them, in that Part of Great Britain called England, and any Three or more of them, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland; every Expence attending which Warehouſing ſhall be borne by the ſaid Proprietors; and that ſuch Proprietor or Proprietors, or his or their known Agent, ſhall from Time to Time, at all ſeaſonable Hours, as Occaſion may require, have free Acceſs to ſuch Warehouſes, in the Preſence of ſome proper Officer of the Cuſtoms, for the Purpoſe of ſkreening and ſhifting the Rice, to prevent its receiving Damage. And that if any Rice, which ſhall be ſo imported from the Territories of the ſaid United States into any of the Ports abovementioned reſpectively, and warehouſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be taken out of the Warehouſes wherein the ſame ſhall be ſecured, under the joint Locks of His Majeſty

Majeſty and the Proprietors as aforeſaid, for Home Conſumption, the full Duties due and payable by Law, upon the Importation of ſuch Rice into this Kingdom for Home Conſumption, ſhall, previouſly to its being taken out of ſuch Warehouſes, be paid to the Collector of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms at the Ports where ſuch Rice ſhall be ſo warehouſed; but that ſuch Proprietor, if he intends to export ſuch Rice, ſhall have Liberty to export the ſame from ſuch Warehouſes reſpectively, under the uſual Regulations, without Payment of any Duty whatever; and that if any Rice, which ſhall have been imported into any Port of this Kingdom, not herein before ſpecially named, and ſhall have been warehouſed upon the Importer's Bond, in Manner aforeſaid, ſhall, within the Time herein before mentioned, be taken out of the Warehouſe wherein it ſhall have been ſo ſecured, to be exported directly from thence, the Bond entered into for the Payment of the ſaid Duties thereon ſhall be diſcharged and cancelled by Debenture or Debentures, made out and paſſed in the uſual Manner, for the Quantity or Quantities of Rice duly exported. And if any Rice imported into any Port of this Kingdom, not herein before ſpecially named, and warehouſed in Manner aforeſaid, ſhall be taken out of any ſuch Warehouſe for Home Conſumption, the Remainder of the Duties due and payable by Law ſhall, previouſly to its being taken out of ſuch Warehouſe, be paid to the Collector of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms at the Port where ſuch Rice ſhall be ſo warehouſed.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary Directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain. *Steph. Cottrell.*

Note, That the before mentioned Authorities only allow the *Importation*, but do not alter any of the Regulations, &c. applicable to the particular PACKAGES in which the Goods are to be brought, or the TONNAGE of the Ship importing the ſame, &c.

	ACTS.
Laſtly, It is to be obſerved, that the following Goods, viz. Diamonds, Jewels, Pearls, precious Stones, Bullion, Turbots and Lobſters however imported, and alſo freſh Fiſh, Britiſh taken, in Britiſh Ships, are not required to be entered at the Cuſtom-Houſe, or landed in the Preſence of an Officer of the Cuſtoms.	27 Geo. III. c. 13.

TABLE I.

GOODS *abſolutely* prohibited to be imported.

AS to what is deemed an *Importation*, ſee Note 15 in the General Notes and Obſervations after the Introduction. See alſo Notes 11, 12, 14, 17, and 21.

	ACTS.
Bandſtrings, Foreign, of Silk, Thread, or any or either of them.	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 13.
Books, the Copies of which are the Property of Perſons in this Kingdom, may not be imported within Fourteen Years after Publication without the Conſent of the Proprietor; but not to prohibit the Importation of Books in Greek, Latin, or any other Foreign Language, printed beyond the Sea.	8 Ann. c. 19.
Braſs. See Gold.	
Buttons, Foreign, of *all* Sorts.	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 13. 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 10.
Note, That Hardware Buttons may be imported from France and Holland, as ſtated in the Obſervations immediately preceding *this* Table.	
Callicoes, Muſlins, or any other Goods made of Linen Yarn only, or of Linen Yarn or Cotton Wool mixed, or made wholly of Cotton Wool, wherein ſhall be wove in the Warp in either or both Selvages only, through the Whole, or any Part of the Length of the Piece, One or more Blue Stripe or Stripes of One or more Thread or Threads.	14 Geo. III. c. 72.
Chocolate, ready-made, or Cocoa Paſte	10 Geo. I. c. 10.
Cocoa Nut Shells or Huſks without the Nuts.	4 Geo. II. c. 14.

	ACTS.
Coin (current) false or counterfeit to be uttered.	9 & 10 Edw. III. c. 2. 1 & 2 Phil. & M. c. 11.
Copper. See Gold.	
Corn, ground, (except Wheat Meal, Wheat Flour, and Oatmeal.) Vessel forfeited.	31 Geo. III. c. 30.
Note, See Table *D.* No. 241. Inwards.	
Cut Work (Foreign) of Silk, Thread, or any or either of them.	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 13.
Embroidery, Fringe, Foreign, of Silk, Thread, or any or either of them.	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 13.
Gold or Silver Thread, Lace, Fringe, or any other Work made thereof, or any Thread, Lace, Fringe, or other Work made of Copper, Brass, or any other inferior Metal, or Gold or Silver Wire or Plate.	10 Ann. c. 26. 15 Geo. II. c. 20.
Note, That Works of Iron, Steel, Copper and Brass may be imported from France and Holland, as stated in the Observations preceding *this* Table.	
Hops, being deceitfully or corruptly unclean, corrupt, or mixed with any Powder, Dust, Dross, Sand, or any other Soil whatsoever.	1 Jac. I. c. 18. 3 Car. I. c. 5. 16 Car. I. c. 4.
Lace, viz. Any Foreign Bone Lace of Silk, Thread, or any or either of them, except Foreign Lace made of Thread in the Spanish Low Countries, or in any other Place *not* within the Dominions of the *French* King, or any of the Lands, Towns or Countries in the Possession of the *Duke of Anjou*, so long as they shall continue in the Possession of the said King or Duke respectively.	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 13. 5 Ann. c. 17.
Note, That Bone Lace *made into Millinery* may be imported from France, as stated in the Observations preceding *this* Table.	
Malt. (Vessel forfeited.)	31 Geo. III. c. 30.
Note, See Table *D.* No. 241. Inwards.	
Metal. See Gold.	
Muslins. See Callicoes.	

	ACTS.
Needle Work, Foreign, made of Silk, Thread, or any or either of them.	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 13.
Note, That *Millinery* may be imported from France and Holland, as ſtated in the Obſervations immediately preceding *this* Table, and that *Eaſt India* Needle Work may alſo be imported.	
Plate. See Gold.	
Silk. See Needle Work.	
Silver. See Gold.	
Snuff Work. (Veſſel forfeited.)	29 Geo. III. c. 68.
Stuffs. See Callicoes.	
Thread. See Needle Work.	
Tobacco Stalks, manufactured or unmanufactured, and Tobacco Stalk Flour. (Veſſel forfeited.)	29 Geo. III. c. 68.
Wire. See Gold.	

TABLE II.

GOODS prohibited to be *imported*, and alſo prohibited to be *uſed*.

AS to what is deemed an *Importation*, ſee Note 15, in the General Notes and Obſervations after the Introduction. See alſo Notes 11, 12, 14, 17, 21.

Books. See Popiſh.	
Brocade, Foreign. (Gold or Silver.)	
Callicoes. See Eaſt India.	22 Geo. II. c. 36.
Eaſt India wrought Silks, Bengal and Stuffs mixed with Silk or Herba, of the Manufacture of Perſia, China or Eaſt India, and Callico, printed, painted, ſtained or dyed there, may not be imported, unleſs into the Port of *London*, to be put into Warehouſes *for Exportation*.	11 & 12 W. III. c. 10.
Embroidery, Foreign.	
Girdles. See Ribbands.	22 Geo. II. c. 36.

Gloves

	ACTS.
Gloves or Mitts of Silk, Foreign-manufactured.	5 Geo. III. c. 48.
——— Leather, Foreign-manufactured.	6 Geo. III. c. 19.
Lold or Silver Brocade, Foreign.	22 Geo. II. c. 36.
Gaces. See Ribbands.	
Mitts of Silk, Foreign-manufactured.	5 Geo. III. c. 48.
——— Leather, Foreign-manufactured.	6 Geo. III. c. 19.
Popiſh Agni Dei Croſſes, Pictures, Beads, and other ſuperſtitious Things.	13 Eliz. c. 2.
Popiſh Books, viz. Primmers, Ladies Pſalters, Manuals, Roſaries, Popiſh Catechiſms, Miſſals, Breviaries, Portals, Legends and Lives of Saints, containing ſuperſtitious Matter, printed or written in any Language, or any ſuperſtitious Books printed or written in Engliſh.	3 Jac. I. c. 5.
Ribbands, Laces and Girdles, not made and manufactured in Great Britain, whether the ſame be wrought of Silk alone, or wrought of Silk mixed with any other Materials.	3 Geo. III. c. 21.
Silk. See Eaſt India.	
——— Ribbands.	
Silk Gloves, Silk Mitts, Silk Stockings, Foreign-manufactured.	5 Geo. III. c. 48.
Silk wrought, or Silks mixed with Gold or Silver or other Materials.	6 Ann. c. 19.
Silk wrought or Velvet, Foreign, except Crapes or Tiffanies of Italy, to be imported *directly* from thence.	6 Geo. III. c. 28. 11 Geo. III. c. 49. 17 Geo. III. c. 35. 22 Geo. III. c. 72. 29 Geo. III. c. 55. 31 Geo. III. c. 37.
Note, A temporary Law, to continue till the 14th of June, 1795, and from thence to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament,	
Note alſo, That Silk *Gauzes* may be imported from France and Holland, as ſtated in the Obſervations immediately preceding Table I.	

	ACTS.
Silver. See Gold.	
Velvets. See Silk wrought.	

TABLE III.

GOODS prohibited to be imported for *Sale*.

AS to what is deemed an *Importation*, ſee Note 15 in the General Notes and Obſervations after the Introduction. See alſo Notes 11, 12, 14, 17, 21.

Bacon. Beef. } See Cattle.	
Bits, being ready-made, or wrought in any Parts beyond the Seas.	5 Eliz. c. 7. 3 Car. I. c. 4. 16 Car. I. c. 4.
Books, Engliſh, reprinted Abroad, except ſuch as have not been printed within Twenty Years before Importation. But not to prevent the Importation of any Book reprinted Abroad, and inſerted among other Books or Tracts to be ſold therewith, in any Collection, where the *greateſt Part* of ſuch Collection ſhall have been firſt compoſed or written and printed Abroad.	12 Geo. II. c. 36. 27 Geo. II. c. 18. 33 Geo. II. c. 16. 7 Geo. III. c. 35. 14 Geo. III. c. 86. 22 Geo. III. c. 13. 29 Geo. III. c. 55.
Note, A temporary Law, to continue till the 29th of September, 1795, and from thence to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.	
Cards for Wool, Foreign.	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 19.
Card Wire. See Wire Foreign.	2 W. & M. ſeſſ. 2. c. 4.
Cattle great.—Sheep or Swine, or any Beef or Pork, (except Bacon) unleſs for Ships Uſe, and alſo except Six Hundred Head yearly from the Iſle of Man to Cheſter or the Members thereof. (Veſſel forfeited.)	18 Car. II. c. 2. 20 Car. II. c. 7. 32 Car. II. c. 2. 5 W. & M. c. 2.

	ACTS.
But Cattle and ſalted Beef and Pork may be imported from *Ireland*.	5 Geo. III. c. 10. 8 Geo. III. c. 9. 16 Geo. III. c. 8.
Cauls, made of Silk, wrought by itſelf or with any other Stuff, in any Place out of this Realm.	19 H. VII. c. 21.
Chapes, being ready-made, or wrought in any Parts beyond the Seas.	5 Eliz. c. 7. 3 Car. I c. 4. 16 Car. I. c. 4.
Cheeſe FROM Ireland. (Veſſel forfeited.)	20 Car. II. c. 7. 32 Car. II. c. 2.
Corſes, made of Silk, wrought by itſelf or with any other Stuff, in any Place out of this Realm.	19 H. VII. c. 21.
Daggers and Dagger Blades, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	5 Eliz. c. 7. 3 Car. I. c. 4. 16 Car. I. c. 4.
Girdles, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	
—— of Silk, wrought by itſelf or with any other Stuff, in any Place out of this Realm.	19 H. VII. c. 21.
Gloves, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	
Handles for Knives, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	
Harneſs for Girdles and Horſe Harneſs, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	5 Eliz. c. 7. 3 Car. I. c. 4. 16 Car. I. c. 4.
Hilts, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	
Knives, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	
Laces, Leather, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	
Laces of Silk, wrought by itſelf or with any other Stuff, in any Place out of this Realm.	19 H. VII. c. 21.
Lamb. (Veſſel forfeited.)	20 Car. II. c. 7. 32 Car. II. c. 2.
Lockets, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	5 Eliz. c. 7. 3 Car. I. c. 4. 16 Car. I. c. 4.
Mutton. (Veſſel forfeited.)	20 Car. II. c. 7. 32 Car. II. c. 2.

Pins,

	ACTS.
Pins, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas. Points, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas. ——— See Silk.	5 Eliz. c. 7. 3 Car. I. c. 4. 16 Car. I. c. 4.
Pork. See Cattle.	
Pummels, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas. Rapiers, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	5 Eliz, c. 7. 3 Car. I. c. 4. 16 Car. I. c. 4.
Ribbands of Silk, wrought by itſelf or with any other Stuff, in any Place out of this Realm.	19 H. VII. c. 21.
Saddles, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas. Scabbards and Sheaths for Knives, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	5 Eliz. c. 7. 3 Car. I. c. 4. 16 Car. I. c. 4.
Sheep. See Cattle.	
Silk, wrought by itſelf, or with other Stuffs, in any Place out of this Realm, in Ribbands, Corſes, Laces, Girdles, Cauls, Corſes of Tiſſue or Points. *Note*, That Silk Gauzes may be imported from Holland and France, as ſtated in the Obſervations immediately preceding Table I.	19 H. VII. c. 21.
Stirrups, being ready-made, or wrought in Parts beyond the Seas.	5 Eliz. c. 7. 3 Car. I. c. 4. 16 Car. I. c. 4.
Swine. See Cattle.	
Tiſſue. See Silk.	
Wire, viz. Wire Foreign, and all Sorts of Iron Wire for making Wool Cards, ſmaller than what is called fine fine and ſuperfine. Wool Cards (Foreign.) *Note*, That Articles of Hardware or Cutlery, and Works of Iron, Steel, Copper and Braſs, and alſo Sadlery, may be imported from France and Holland, as ſtated in the Obſervations immediately preceding *Table* I.	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 19. 2 W. & M. ſeſſ. 2. c. 4.

TABLE IV.

GOODS prohibited to be imported by way of *Merchandize*, without *Licence* from His Majeſty.

AS to what is deemed an *Importation*, ſee Note 15 in the General Notes and Obſervations after the Introduction. See alſo Notes 11, 12, 14, 17, 21.

Arms. Ammunition. Gunpowder. Utenſils of War.	1 Jac. II. c. 18.

Note, It was decided in the Court of Exchequer, on a Seizure of *Swords*, which were *Dreſs* Swords for Gentlemen to wear, that this Act did *not prohibit* the Importation thereof.

TABLE V.

GOODS prohibited to be imported for *Sale*, except made and wrought in *Ireland*, or *taken on the Seas or wrecked*.

AS to what is deemed an *Importation*, ſee Note 15 in the General Notes and Obſervations after the Introduction. See alſo Notes 11, 12, 14, 17, 21.

Andirons.
Balls, Tennis.
Baſons, Counterfeit.
Bells, viz. Sacring Bells.

	ACTS.
Blanch Iron Thread, commonly called White Wire.	3 Ed. IV. c. 4.
Bodkins.	
Boſſes of Bridles.	
Bruſhes.	
Buſkins.	
Candleſticks. hanging.	
Caps, Woollen.	
Cards, playing.	3 Ed. IV. c. 4. 10 Ann, c. 19.
Cards for Wool.	
Caſkets.	
Chafing Balls and Diſhes.	
Cloths, Woollen.	3 Ed. IV. c. 4.
Corſes.	
Daggers.	
Dice.	3 Ed. IV. c. 4. 10 Ann. c. 19.
Dripping Pans.	
Ewers.	
Forcers.	
Fringes of Silk and of Thread.	
Furs, tawed.	
Galley Tiles. See painted Wares.	
Girdles.	
Gloves.	
Goloches or Corks.	
Gridirons.	
Hammers.	
Harneſs pertaining to Saddles.	
Harneſs for Girdles of Iron, Latten, Steel, Tin, or of Alkemine.	
Hats.	3 Ed. IV. c. 4.
Iron Thread, viz. Blanch Iron Thread, commonly called White Wire.	
Knives.	
Knives commonly called Wood Knives.	
Laces.	
Laces of Gold.	
Laces of Thread.	
Ladles.	
Leather, any Thing wrought of any tawed Leather.	

	ACTS.
Locks.	
Needles, called Pack Needles.	
Painted Wares, (except Paper and Pictures and Earthen-ware, the Manufacture of Europe, other than Galley Tiles.)	3 Ed. IV. c. 4. 6 & 7 W. III. c. 7. 3 & 4 Ann. c. 4. 13 Geo. III. c. 67. 15 Geo. III. c. 37.
Pattens.	
Pins.	
Pinſons.	
Points.	
Purſes.	
Razors.	
Ribbands.	
Rings of Copper or of Latten, gilt.	
Rings for Curtains.	
Saddles.	
Sciſſors.	
Scummers.	3 Ed. IV. c. 4.
Sheaths.	
Sheers for Taylors.	
Shoes.	
Silk in any wiſe embroidered, and Silk twined.	
Spurs.	
Stirrups.	
Tires of Silk or Gold.	
Tongs, viz. Fire Tongs.	
White Wire.	
Woollen Caps.	
Woollen Cloths.	

Note, That Porcelain, Earthen-ware and Pottery, Articles of Hardware or Cutlery, Cabinet-ware Turnery, Works of Iron, Steel, Copper and Braſs, Woollen Manufactures, and alſo Sadlery, may be imported from France and Holland, as ſtated in the Obſervations immediately preceding *Table* I.

TABLE VI.

GOODS prohibited to be imported for *Sale* by *Strangers or Aliens*.

AS to what is deemed an *Importation*, ſee Note 15 in the General Notes and Obſervations after the Introduction. See alſo Notes 11, 12, 14, 17, 21.

Andirons.
Bells of any Sort, except Hawk Bells.
Bits.
Blade and Blackſmiths, (any Wares pertaining to them.)
Boots.
Broaches or Spits.
Bottle Makers, (any Wares pertaining to them.)
Buckles.
Buckles for Shoes.
Candleſticks, hanging.
Candleſticks, Iron.
Card Makers, (any Wares pertaining to them.
Cards for Wool, except Roan Cards.
Chafing Diſhes.
Chains.
Claſps for Gowns.
Cloths, painted.
Copper Smiths, (any Wares pertaining to them.)
Cupboards.
Cutlers, (any Wares pertaining to them.)
Fire Forks.
Forcers, painted.
Founders, (any Wares pertaining to them.)
Girdlers, Glovers, Gold Beaters, } any Wares pertaining to them.

Girdles.

Girdles.
Gloves.
Glaſs, painted.
Garnets and Hinges.
Gold, beaten, wrought in Papers for Painters.
Grates.
Gridirons.
Hangers.
Harneſs wrought for Girdles.
Harneſs called Horſe Harneſs.
Hinges and Garnets.
Horns for Lanthorns.
Horners, Hurers, } any Wares pertaining to them.
Images, painted.
Iron Ware.
Joiners, (any Wares pertaining to them.)
Keys.
Knives.
Laces.
Latten Ware.
Lavers, hanging.
Leather Purſes.
Locks, called Stock Locks.
Loriners, (any Wares pertaining to them.)
Nails of Latten with Iron Shanks.
Painters, Pinners, } any Wares pertaining to them.
Pins.
Point Makers, any Wares pertaining to them.
Points.
Pouches.
Purſers, any Wares pertaining to them.
Purſes, Leather.
Rings for Curtains.
Saddlers, any Wares pertaining to them.
Saddles.
Saddle Trees.
Sciſſors.
Sheers for Taylors.

} 1 Ric. III. c. 12.

Silver,

Silver, beaten, wrought in Papers for Painters.
Spits.
Spoons of Tin or Lead.
Spurriers, (any Wares pertaining to them.)
Spurs.
Stirrups.
Stock Locks.
Stops, called Holy Water Stops.
Taylors Sheers.
Tongs.
Turnets.
Weavers, } any Wares pertaining
Wiremongers, } to them.
Wool Cards, except Roan Cards.

Note, That Porcelain, Earthen-ware and Pottery, Articles of Hardware and Cutlery, Cabinet-ware, Turnery, Works of Iron, Steel, Copper and Brass, and also Sadlery, may be imported from France and Holland, as stated in the Observations immediately preceding *Table* I.

AS none of the Statute Books have the Act 1 Ric. III. c. 12. alike with regard to the Articles which are prohibited, as pertaining to particular Crafts and Myſteries, I have taken them agreeably to ſeveral old Liſts which are in the Cuſtom-Houſe; but have thought it neceſſary, for the Information of the Reader, to make the following Extracts from Three Statute Books, viz.

In Vol. I. Page 303 of the Statutes at large, publiſhed in the old Print by Bell and Newcomb, Printers to Her then Majeſty Queen Anne, the Crafts and Myſteries are thus enumerated:

Girdlers.	Card-Makers.
Point-Makers.	Wiremongers.
Pinners.	Weavers.
Purſers.	Horners.
Glovers.	Bottle-Makers, and
Joyners.	Copperſmiths.
Painters.	

In Vol. II. Page 63 of Ruffhead's Statutes at large, the Enumeration is thus:

Girdlers.	Sadlers.
Point-Makers.	Lorriners.
Pinners.	Founders.
Purſers.	Card-Makers.
Glovers.	Hurers.
Cutlers.	Wiremongers.
Bladeſmiths.	Weavers.
Blackſmiths.	Horners.
Spurriers.	Bottle-Makers, and
Gold Beaters.	Copperſmiths.
Painters.	

In Vol. IV. page 18 of Pickering's Statutes at large, they are thus enumerated:

Girdlers.	Sadlers.
Point-Makers.	Lorriners.
Pinners.	Founders.
Purſers.	Card-Makers.
Glovers.	Hurers.
Cutlers.	Wiremongers.
Bladeſmiths.	Weavers.
Blackſmiths.	Horners.
Spurriers.	Bottle-Makers.
Gold Beaters.	Copperſmiths.
Painters.	

Beſides theſe Three Books there is another, namely, the Collections of the Laws of the Cuſtoms, which every ſuperior Officer in the Cuſtoms has, and by which of courſe the Generality of Officers are governed, and form their Practice accordingly. As the Practice is therefore moſt probably conformable to the Law *in this Book*, it ſeems neceſſary to ſtate how the Enumeration ſtands therein; it is in Pages 11 and 12 thus:

Girdlers.	Sadlers.
Point-Makers.	Lorriners.
Pinners.	Founders.
Purſers.	Card-Makers.
Glovers.	Hurers.
Cutlers.	Wiremongers.
Bladeſmiths.	Weavers.
Blackſmiths.	Horners.
Spurriers.	Bottle-Makers, and
Gold Beaters.	Copperſmiths.
Painters.	

From this Abſtract it appears, that *all Four* Books agree in the following Enumeration, viz.

Girdlers.	Card-Makers.
Point-Makers.	Wiremongers.
Pinners.	Weavers.
Purſers.	Horners,
Glovers.	Bottle-Makers, and
Painters.	Copperſmiths.

That the *Three laſt* Books agree exactly in the Enumeration, and have the following Enumeration which the firſt Book *has not*, viz.

Cutlers.	Sadlers.
Bladeſmiths.	Lorriners.
Blackſmiths.	Founders., and
Spurriers.	Hurers.
Gold Beaters.	

That the *firſt* Book has the following Enumeration, which is not in any One of the *Three laſt* Books, viz.

Joyners.

TABLE

TABLE VII.

GOODS prohibited to be imported from certain *Places*, or in particular *Packages*, or in Veſſels not of a certain *Tonnage*, or under ſome *other* Circumſtances and Reſtrictions.

AS to what is deemed an *Importation*, ſee Note 15 in the General Notes and Obſervations *after* the Introduction. See alſo Notes 11, 12, 14, 17, 21.

Africa. See Goods, 1, 2, 3,
Alderney. See Wine, 5.
Almonds. See Grocery, 1.
America. See Goods, 1, 2, 3. See Spirits, 1, 2, 4, 10. See Tobacco, 3.
——— United States of. See Goods, 1, 2, 3 and 9. See alſo Tobacco, 3, and the Obſervations *immediately* preceding Table I. as to the Articles which may be imported from thence.
Anchovies. See Fiſh.
Anniſeeds. See Grocery, 1.
Aqua Vitæ. See Spirits, 7.
Arrangoes. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.
Arrack. See Spirits, 1, 4, 5, 9.

1. Aſhes, Pot, may not be imported from the *Netherlands or Germany*. (Veſſel forfeited). — 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.

2. ——— to be imported from any *other* Place, only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

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Europe, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.)

Aſia. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Auſtrian Dominions. See Silk, 1.
See Wine, 2.

Azores. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Bark. See Oak Bark, 1.

Boards. See Wood.

Bonnets. See Hats, 1.

Botarge. See Fiſh.

Brandy. See Spirits, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9.

Briſtol. See Tobacco, 5.

Bullion. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Callicoes. See Eaſt India, 1, and Goods, 1, 2, 3.

1. Cambricks or French Lawns, from the Dominions of the *French King*, until May 10, 1800, to be imported only in Bales, Caſes or Boxes, covered with Sack-Cloth or Canvas, each containing *One Hundred Whole*, or *Two Hundred Demi* Pieces, and the Veſſel notto be under *Sixty* Tons. — 27 Geo. III. c. 13.

2. ——— from *other* Places, to be imported only in Bales, as above. — 32 Geo. II. c. 32.

3. ——— Such Cambricks, (viz. not brought from the Dominions of the French King) to be imported for *Exportation* into *London* only, and not there without *Licence* from any Three of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 32 Geo. II. c. 32. 7 Geo. III. c. 43.

4. ——— not to be imported from *Ireland* 'till the Importation of Cambricks and French Lawns into Ireland ſhall be prohibited by Law. — 7 Geo. III. c. 43.

Canaries. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Candles,

	ACTS.
Candles, not to be imported in *Packages* containing leſs than *One Hundred and Twelve* Pounds Weight each net.	33 Geo. II. c. 21.
Cavear. See Fiſh.	
China. See Eaſt India, 1. and Silk, 1.	
Cinnamon. Cloves. } See Spicery, 1, 2.	
Coal Fiſh. See Fiſh.	
Cochineal. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.	
Cod. See Fiſh.	
Coffee, not to be imported in *Packages* containing leſs than *One Hundred and Twelve* Pounds Weight each net.	5 Geo. III. c. 43.
Congers. See Fiſh.	
Corn or Grain, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth or Production, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.)	11 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.
Cowes. See Tobacco, 5.	
Cowries. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.	
1. Currants, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth or Production, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.)	11 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

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2. Currants, not to be imported, except loose in Casks, each containing *Five Hundred Weight* net: But Vessels coming from any Place from whence Currants have been and are usually brought, may have on Board a Quantity not exceeding Five Hundred Weight for the *Ship's Use*, to be stowed openly and loose in a Cask capable of containing Five Hundred Weight net, and to be regularly reported. — 23 Geo. III. c. 11.

3. ——— See Grocery, 1.

Dates. See Grocery, 1.

Deal Boards. See Wood.

Diamonds. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

1. East India wrought Silks, Bengals, and Stuffs mixed with Silk or Herba, of the Manufacture of Persia, China or East India, and Callicoes printed, painted, stained or dyed there, to be imported into *London* only. — 11 & 12 W. III. c. 10.

2. ——— See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

3. ——— See Silk, 1.

Eels. See Fish.

Falmouth. See Tobacco, 5.

1. Figs, to be imported only in British Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the same is the Growth or Production, or of the usual Ports of Shipping for Transportation, legally navigated. (Vessel forfeited.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

2. —— See Grocery, 1.

Fir. See Wood.

1. Fish. No fresh Herring, fresh Cod or Haddock, Coal Fish or Gull Fish, to be imported, but in British Ships legally

navigated,

	ACTS.
navigated, and which hath been fiſhed, caught and taken in ſuch Ships and ſo navigated, and not bought or had of any Strangers, or out of any Strangers Bottoms. (Veſſel forfeited.)	15 Car. II. c. 7.
2. Fiſh. No Ling, Herrings, Cod or Pilchard, freſh or ſalted, dried or bloated, nor any Salmon, Eels or Congers taken by Foreigners, ſhall be imported.	18 Car. II. c. 2.
But Stock Fiſh or live Eels may be imported by any Perſon.	32 Car. II. c. 2.
3. —— No Fiſh, (except Stock Fiſh and live Eels) taken or caught by any Foreigners, Aliens to this Kingdom, (except Proteſtant Strangers inhabiting within the Kingdom) to be imported in any Foreign Ship, not being wholly Engliſh Property, and uttered, ſold or expoſed to Sale. (Veſſel forfeited.)	10 & 11 W. III. c. 24.
But not to prohibit the Importation of Anchovies, Sturgeon, Botarge or Cavear.	
4. —— No Herring, Cod, Pilchards, Salmon or Ling, freſh or ſalted, dried or bloated, nor any Grill, Mackerell, Whiting, Haddock, Sprats, Coal Fiſh, Gull Fiſh, Congers, nor any Sort of flat Fiſh, nor any other Sort of freſh Fiſh, ſhall be imported into that Part of this Kingdom called England, which ſhall be taken by, bought of, or received from any Foreigner, or out of any Stranger's Bottom, except Proteſtant Strangers inhabiting within this Kingdom.	1 Geo. I. ſtat. 2. c. 18.
But not to prevent the Importation of any Eels, Stockfiſh, Anchovies, Sturgeon, Botarge or Cavear; nor to prevent the Importation of Lobſters or Turbots.	
Flax, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the	

Built

Built of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

France. See Wine, 2 and 5. See Cambrick, 1. See alſo the Obſervations *immediately* preceding Table I. as to the Articles which may be imported from thence.

Geneva. See Spirits, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Germany. See Pot Aſhes, 1. Grocery, 1. Olive Oil, 1. Pitch, 1. Roſin, 1. Salt, 1. Spicery, 1. Silk, 1. Tar, 1. Tobacco, 1. Wine, 2. Wood, 1.

Gibraltar. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Ginger. See Grocery, 1.

Glaſgow. See Tobacco, 5.

1. Goods of *Aſia*, *Africa* or *America*, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18.

2. —— of *Aſia*, *Africa* or *America*, to be imported only from the Place of their Growth, Production or *Manufacture*, or from the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18.

3. Goods

3. Goods of *Aſia*, *Africa* or *America*, although *manufactured* in Foreign Parts, may not, by virtue of the aforeſaid Act, be imported, unleſs the ſame ſhall be ſo *manufactured* in the Country or Place of which the Goods are the *Growth and Production*, or the uſual Place of Shipping for Tranſportation; except Oil of Cloves, Oil of Cinnamon, Oil of Mace and Oil of Nutmegs. (Veſſel forfeited.) But the Act of Navigation (as above ſtated, Numbers 1, 2, 3) is not to extend to — 19 Geo. III. c. 48.

1. Any Commodities of the *Streights* or *Levant Seas*, which may be brought from the uſual Places of Lading within the Streights or Levant, in Britiſh *built* Ships, legally navigated, though the ſaid Commodities be not the very Growth of the ſaid Places, except *Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn* of the Product or Manufacture of *Aſia*, which can be brought only from the Ports and Places in the Streights or Levant Seas which are within the Dominions of the *Grand Seignior*. And ſuch Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn as may be imported from the ſaid Dominions ſhall (after having been landed to be opened and aired in the Lazarettes of Ancona, Genoa, Leghorn, Malta, Marſeilles, Meſſina or Venice, as required by 26 Geo. II. c. 18. vide Inwards, No. 79. where there is no clean Bill of Health; and being re-ſhipped on board the ſame Ship from whence they were ſo landed) be, on Importation into Great Britain, deemed to be imported from the *Grand Seignior's Dominions*, where ſuch Goods were *firſt* ſhipped, and not from the Place where they were landed to be ſo opened and aired. — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 6 Geo. I. c. 14. 11 Geo. III. c. 41.

2. Nor

ACTS.

2. Nor to any *Eaſt India* Commodities, which may be brought in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated, from the uſual Places of Lading in any Part of thoſe Seas to the Southward and Eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, though the ſame be not the very Places of their Growth. — 12 Car. II. c. 18.

3. Nor to extend to Goods of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of the *Spaniſh* or *Portugueze* Plantations or Dominions, which may be brought from any of the Ports of *Spain*, *Portugal*, or the Weſtern Iſlands called the *Azores* or *Madeira* or *Canary Iſlands*, in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated. — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 17 Geo. II. c. 36.

4. Nor to Bullion, or Goods taken *Prize* by Ships belonging to Great Britain.

5. Nor to *Raw Silk*, or *any* Goods of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of *Perſia*, (provided ſuch Manufacture be made of the *Growth* and *Produce* of Perſia) which may be brought in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated, from any Place belonging to the Czar or Emperor of *Ruſſia*, by Perſons free of the Ruſſia Company, ſuch Goods being purchaſed by Barter with Manufactures, Goods or Commodities, or the Produce ariſing by the Sale of ſuch Manufactures, &c. exported from Great Britain to Ruſſia, *and from thence carried into Perſia.* (Gold and Silver in Coin and Bullion excepted.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 14 Geo. II. c. 36.

Note, It is expreſsly provided, that this Act ſhall not alter 11 & 12 W. III. c. 10. as to wrought *Silks and Callicoes of Perſia*, which are prohibited to be imported, except into *London*, and alſo prohibited to be uſed. See Table II. and this Table, under the Head of *Eaſt India*.

Note, See No. 61. Inwards, as to *Regulations* on bringing the *Perſian* Goods from *Ruſſia*.

6.

7.

8.

9.

But

	ACTS.
But *Raw Silk*, the Growth or Produce of Perſia, may be brought from any Place belonging to the Empire of *Ruſſia*, by Perſons free of the Ruſſia Company, in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated, ſuch Silk being purchaſed by Barter with Manufactures, &c. as above expreſſed, exported from Great Britain to Ruſſia, although the ſame be NOT *carried from thence into Perſia.* (Gold or Silver in Coin or Bullion excepted.)	23 Geo. II. c. 34.
See No. 61. Inwards.	
6. Nor to *Gum Senega*, which may be imported from any Place in *Europe*, by His Majeſty's Subjects, in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated.	25 Geo. II. c. 32.
7. Nor to *Cochineal* or *Indico*, imported from *any Port or Place* whatſoever, in *any Veſſel belonging* to Great Britain, or to *any Kingdom* or State in *Amity* with His Majeſty.	13 Geo. I. c. 25. 7 Geo. II. c. 18. 14 Geo. II. c. 34. 20 Geo. II. c. 47. 27 Geo. II. c. 18. 33 Geo. II. c. 16. 7 Geo. III. c. 36. 14 Geo. III. c. 86. 22 Geo. III. c. 13. 29 Geo. III. c. 55.
Note, A temporary Law, to continue 'till the 29th of September, 1795, and from thence to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.	
8. Nor to Spicery, viz. *Nutmegs*, *Cinnamon*, *Cloves and Mace*, imported by Licence from *any Parts beyond the Seas*, in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated.	6 & 7 W. III. c. 7. 3 & 4 Ann. c. 4. 8 Ann. c. 7. 6 Geo. I. c. 21.
See Spicery.	
9. Nor to coarſe printed *Callicoes*, and other *Eaſt India Goods prohibited to be worn and uſed* in Great Britain, and alſo Eaſt India Goods called *Cowries* and *Arrangoes*, imported in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated, from any Part of EUROPE *not within His Majeſty's Dominions*, by the Eaſt India Company, for	3 Geo. III. c. 30.

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the African Trade, on Licence from any Three or more Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and on Default of the Company ſupplying the Market, the Treaſury may grant Licence to *other Perſons*.

10. Nor to *any* Goods, the Produce of the Dominions of the Emperor of *Morocco*, which may be imported into Great Britain *from Gibraltar*, in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, ſuch Goods having been imported *directly into* Gibraltar, from any Part of the ſaid Dominions not lying to the Southward of the Port of Mogodore, in Ships Britiſh-*built* or *belonging* to Britiſh Subjects, legally navigated, or in Ships *belonging* to the Subjects of the ſaid Emperor; but ſuch Goods muſt be accompanied with a *Certificate* under the Hand of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief, from Gibraltar, (or any Perſon authorized by them) that the Goods were *brought into* Gibraltar, as above deſcribed. — 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

11. Nor to Tea, which may be imported in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated, by Licence, (to be granted by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or any Three of them) from any Part of *Europe*, in caſe the Eaſt India Company do not ſupply the Market with a ſufficient Quantity of Tea at reaſonable Prices. See Tea. — 11 Geo. I. c. 30. 18 Geo. II. c. 26. 16 Geo. III. c. 51.

12. Nor to *Cotton Wool* of any Sort, and *Raw and Undreſſed Goat Skins*, which may be imported from *any Place* whatever, in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated. — 6 Geo. III. c. 52. 15 Geo. III. c. 35. 20 Geo. III. c. 19. 26 Geo. III. c. 53. 31 Geo. III. c. 43.

13. Nor to Goods which may be imported from the *United States of America*; as likewiſe certain *manufactured* Articles which may be imported from *France*

and

	ACTS.
and *Holland*. Nor to Diamonds, Jewels, Pearls, precious Stones and Bullion, which are under no Reſtrictions of *Importation*, *Landing* or *Examination* by the Officers of the Cuſtoms: As to all which ſee the Obſervations *immediately* preceding Table I.	Orders in Council, and 27 Geo. III. c. 13. 28 Geo. III. c. 27.
4. Goods, of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of *Muſcovy*, *Ruſſia*, or the Dominions of the Emperor or Empreſs thereof, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.)	12 Car. II. c. 18.
5. —— of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of the *Ottoman or Turkiſh Empire*, to be imported only in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally nagated. (Veſſel forfeited.)	12 Car. II. c. 18.
6. —— may not be imported in *Packet Boats*, without Licence from the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.
7. —— No Goods may be imported from *the Iſle of Man*, except ſuch as are the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of that Iſland. (Veſſel forfeited.)	12 Geo. I. c. 28.
Note, This Forfeiture is incurred on the Veſſel being *found or diſcovered* to have been within the Limits of any Port of Great Britain, *whether Bulk has been broken or not*; ſo that it ſhould ſeem that the mere *coming in*, under the ſtrict Words of the Law, will incur a Forfeiture.	

ACTS.

8. Goods of the *United States of America*, allowed by Order in Council to be imported, (ſee the Obſervations *immediately* preceding Table I.) may not be brought contrary to the Regulations of ſuch Order. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 32 Geo. III. c. 14.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue till April 5, 1793, and from thence to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

Grain. See Corn, 1.

Greenock. See Tobacco, 5.

Grill. See Fiſh.

1. Grocery, may not be imported from the *Netherlands or Germany*. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.

Note, By long Practice *Anniſeeds* are allowed to be imported notwithſtanding this Law.

2. ——— See Currants, Figs, Prunes, Raiſins.

Guernſey. See Wine, 5.

Gull Fiſh. See Fiſh.

Gum Senega. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Haddock. See Fiſh.

Hambro'. See Wine, 2.

Hats or Bonnets, of Baſt or Straw, Chip, Cane or Horſehair, or Platting, or other Manufactures proper for making Hats or Bonnets, not to be imported except into *London*, and not there, unleſs *packed in Bales or Tubs*, each containing *Seventy-five Dozen* Hats or Bonnets, or *Two Hundred and Twenty-four* Pounds Weight of Platting, &c. (Veſſel forfeited, if not exceeding Fifty Tons.) — 10 Geo. III. c. 43.

Hemp, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, legally

navigated,

navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth or Production, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

Herrings. See Fiſh.

Holland. See Wine, 2. See alſo the Obſervations *immediately* preceding Table I. as to the Articles which may be imported from thence.

Hull. See Tobacco, 5.

Hungary. See { Silk, 1. Wine, 2.

Jerſey. See Wine, 5.

Jewels. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Indico. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Ireland. See { Tobacco, 3. Salt, 3. Cambrick, 4.

Italy. See Thrown Silk, 1.

Lancaſter. See Tobacco, 5.

Lawn. See Cambrick, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Leith. See Tobacco, 5.

Levant. See { Goods, 1, 2, 3. Wine, 6.

Ling. See Fiſh.

Liverpool. See Tobacco, 5.

Lobſters. See Fiſh.

London. See { Pepper, 1. Hats, 1. Cambrick, 3. Eaſt India, 1. Tobacco, 5.

Mace. See Spicery, 1, 2.

Mackerell. See Fiſh.

Madeira. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

1. Man, Iſle of. See Goods, 7.
2. ——— See Spirits, 9.
3. ——— See Salt, 3.

Maſts. See Wood.
Mohair Yarn. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.
Morocco. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.
Muſcovy. See Goods, 4.
Naples. See Thrown Silk, 1.
Netherlands. See
- Pot Aſh, 1.
- Grocery, 1.
- Olive Oil, 1.
- Pitch, 1.
- Roſin, 1.
- Salt, 1.
- Spicery, 1.
- Silk, 1.
- Tar, 1.
- Tobacco, 1.
- Wine, 2.
- Wood, 1.

Newcaſtle. See Tobacco, 5.
Nutmegs. See Spicery, 1, 2.
Oak Bark, not to be imported when the *Price* is under Ten Pounds per Load, the Load containing Forty-five Hundred Weight, or in the Rinds Two Pounds Ten Shillings; the Load of Rinds containing Thirty Yards, when the ſame are ſet Three Rinds thick, with Two Skirts and a Cover. — 12 Geo. III. c. 50. 17 Geo. III. c. 44. 24 Geo. III. c. 19. 30 Geo. III. c. 18.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue Five Years from 1790, and to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

Note alſo, That *Quercitron, or Black Oak Bark*, for the Purpoſe of *Dying*, may be imported in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated, from any Country in *Europe*, although the ſame ſhall be under the Prices above mentioned, provided Bark be imported in Caſks ſuch not leſs than *One Hundre* only, *Fifty* Pounds net, by virtue *d and* Geo. III. c. 49. of 32

Oil

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Oil of Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs. See Goods, 3.	
1. Olive Oil may not be imported from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*. (Veſſel forfeited.)	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.
But Olive Oil of *France* and *Holland* may be imported from the Dominions of the French King or States General, as ſtated in the Obſervations immediately preceding Table I.	
2. ——— to be imported from any *other* Place only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.)	12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.
Ottoman Empire. See Goods, 5.	
Packet Boats. See Goods, 6.	
Pearls. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.	
1. Pepper, to be imported into *London* only.	8 Ann. c. 7.
2. ——— See Grocery, 1.	
Perſia. See Goods, 1, 2, 3. / East India, 1. / Silk, 1.	
Pilchards. See Fiſh.	
1. Pitch may not be imported from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*. (Veſſel forfeited.)	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.
2. —— to be imported from any *other* Place only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any*	

Countries

ACTS.

Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth or Production, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

Planks. See Wood.

Plantations, Britiſh. See Spirits, 1, 2, 4, 10.

——————— See Tobacco, 3.

———————Portugueze. } See Goods,
———————Spaniſh. } 1, 2, 3.

Platting for Hats. See Hats, 1.

Portugal. See { Tobacco, 3, 6. / Wine, 4.

Pot Aſhes. See Aſhes, 1, 2.

Precious Stones. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Prize Goods. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

1. Prunes, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth or Production, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

2. ——— See Grocery, 1.

1. Raiſins, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth or Production, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

	ACTS.
2. Raiſins. See Grocery, 1.	
Rheniſh Wine. See Wine, 2.	
1. Roſin, may not be imported from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*. (Veſſel forfeited.)	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.
2. —— to be imported from any *other* Place, only in Britiſh Ships legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Produce, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth or Production, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.)	12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.
Rum. See Spirits, 1, 2, 4, 9, 10.	
Ruſſia. See Goods, 1, 2, 3, 4.	
Salmon. See Fiſh.	
1. Salt, may not be imported from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*. (Veſſel forfeited.)	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.
2. —— Foreign, to be imported from any *other* Place, only in Britiſh Ships legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.)	12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.
3. —— of Great Britain or Ireland, or other Salt *from* Ireland or the *Iſle of Man*, may not be imported, except for Ships Proviſions, or to cure Fiſh at Sea. (Veſſel forfeited.)	2 & 3 Ann. c. 14.
4. —— Foreign, may not be imported in Ships under *Forty Tons*, or otherwiſe than in *Bulk*, except for Ships Proviſion.	1 Ann. c. 21. 3 Geo. II. c. 28.

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Sicily. See Thrown Silk, 1.

1. Silk Thrown, of the Growth or Produce of *Turkey*, *Perſia*, *Eaſt India*, *China*, or any *other* Country, may not be imported, except ſuch Thrown Silk as is of the Growth or Production of *Italy*, *Sicily*, *or Naples*, brought directly by Sea, (and not otherwiſe) in Britiſh Ships legally navigated, from ſome of the Ports of thoſe Countries whereof the ſame is of the Growth or Production. — 2 W. & M. c. 9.

But any Organzined Thrown Silk, the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of *Hungary* or the *Auſtrian Dominions*, or any Part of *Germany*, may be imported from the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, or any Place ſubject to the Emperor of *Germany*, or Houſe of *Auſtria*. — 22 Geo. III. c. 78.

—— Wrought. See Eaſt India, 1.

—— Raw. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Skins, Goat. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

1. Snuff, not to be imported in Ships leſs than *One Hundred and Twenty Tons* Burthen. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

2. —— not to be imported, except in Hogſheads or Caſks containing *Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Weight*. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 29 Geo. III. c. 68. 30 Geo. III. c. 40.

3. —— See Tobacco, 5, 6.

Soap, not to be imported in *Packages* containing leſs than *Two Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds Weight* each net. — 23 Geo. II. c. 21.

Spain. See Wine, 4, and Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Spaniſh Plantations. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

Spaniſh Tobacco. See Tobacco, 3, 6.

1. Spicery may not be imported from the *Netherlands or Germany*, except Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs, which may be imported from *any Parts beyond the Seas*, in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated, upon Licence firſt had from any Three Commiſſioners of the Cuſ- — 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11. 6 & 7 W. III. c. 7. 3 & 4 Ann. c. 4. 8 Ann. c. 7. 6 Geo. I. c. 21.

toms,

toms, or from the Cuſtomers or Collectors and Comptrollers of the Port of Importation. (Veſſel forfeited.)

2. Spicery imported by Licence, except from the *Eaſt Indies*, the *Packages* muſt be Caſks or Bales; the Cinnamon in Bales containing *Seventy Pounds each* net, and the Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace in Caſks containing *Three Hundred Pounds each net.* (Veſſel forfeited.)

6 Geo. I. c. 21.
8 Geo. I. c. 18.
11 Geo. I. c. 29.
2 Geo. II. c. 28.
8 Geo. II. c. 21.
15 & 16 Geo. II. c. 33.
21 Geo. II. c. 33.
27 Geo. II. c. 18.
33 Geo. II. c. 16.
7 Geo. III. c. 35.
14 Geo. III. c. 86.
21 Geo. III. c. 29.
28 Geo. III. c. 23.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue 'till the 29th of September, 1795, and to the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

3. ——— See Goods. 1, 2, 3.

1. Spirits, except *Rum* of the Plantations, and *Arrack*, not to be imported in Caſks under *One Hundred Gallons*. (Veſſel forfeited.)

26 Geo. III. c. 73.
28 Geo. III. c. 46.
29 Geo. III. c. 45.
30 Geo. III. c. 37.
31 Geo. III. c. 1.

2. ——— except *Rum* or *Spirits* of the Produce of the Britiſh Sugar Plantations, may not be imported of a higher Degree of *Strength* than One to Nine over Hydrometer Proof.

26 Geo. III. c. 73.
28 Geo. III. c. 46.
29 Geo. III. c. 45.
30 Geo. III. c. 37.
31 Geo. III. c. 1.

Note, *Both* temporary Laws, to continue till July 5, 1793.

Note alſo, By 27 Geo. III. c. 31. which, by 32 Geo. III. c. 36. is to be in Force till the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament, all Spirits are to be deemed of the Degree of *Strength* at which they ſhall be on Trial denoted to be by the Hydrometer commonly called *Clark's Hydrometer*.

3. ——— viz. *Brandy*, not to be imported in any Caſk under *Sixty Gallons*.

4 & 5 W. & M. c. 5.

4. ——— viz. *Brandy*, *Arrack*, *Rum*, *Strong Waters or Spirits*, may not be imported

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in Veſſels of *One Hundred Tons* or under, except for Ship's Uſe, not exceeding Two Gallons per Man. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 5 Geo. III. c. 43.

But *Rum* and other *Spirits* of the Britiſh Sugar Plantations may be imported in Ships of *Seventy Tons*. — 6 Geo. III. c. 46.

5. Spirits.—*Brandy* or *Spirits from Europe* may not be imported in any Caſks under *Sixty Gallons*, except for Ship's Uſe, not exceeding Two Gallons per Man. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 19 Geo. III. c. 69.

6. ——— viz. *Brandy-Wine*, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

7. ——— viz. *Aqua Vitæ*, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

8. ——— viz. *Geneva*, may not be imported in Caſks under *Sixty Gallons*, except for Ship's Uſe, not exceeding Two Gallons per Man. — 5 Geo. III. c. 43.

9. Spirits,

	ACTS.
9. Spirits, viz. *Brandy, Rum, Strong Waters and Spirits*, may not be imported from the *Iſle of Man*, except for Ship's Uſe, not exceeding Two Gallons for each Seaman, (Veſſel forfeited.)	5 Geo. III. c. 39.
10. ——— viz. *Rum*, not to be imported in Caſks under *Sixty Gallons*, except for Ship's Uſe, not exceeding Two Gallons per Man. But Rum, the Produce of any of His Majeſty's Dominions in America, imported *directly* from thence in ſmall Caſks, without Fraud or Concealment, either for the Uſe of the Maſter in the Voyage, or for the private Uſe of the Merchants importing the ſame, or deſigned as Preſents, and not by way of Merchandize, may be admitted to Entry, on the Facts being made appear to the Satisfaction of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.	5 Geo. III. c. 43.
Sprats. See Fiſh.	
Starch, not to be imported in *Packages* containing leſs than *Two Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds Weight* each net.	23 Geo. II. c. 21.
Stockfiſh. See Fiſh.	
Streights. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.	
Sturgeon. See Fiſh.	
1. Sugar, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth or Production, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.)	12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.
2. ——— See Grocery, 1.	
1. Tar, may not be imported from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*. (Veſſel forfeited.)	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.

2. Tar,

	ACTS.
2. Tar, to be imported from any *other* Place only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth or Production, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.)	12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.
1. Tea, not to be imported from any Place other than the Place of its *Growth*, *though formerly exported* from hence, *or upon any other Pretence*, unleſs on Licence to be granted the Eaſt India Company by the Lords of the Treaſury, or any Three of them, (giving Notice of the Quantity, the Name of the Ship and the Maſter) for importing the ſame from *Europe*, in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated, when there is not a ſufficient Quantity to anſwer the Conſumption in Great Britain, and to keep the Price of Tea on an Equality with the Price in other neighbouring Countries in Europe. And if the Company neglect to keep the Market ſupplied at reaſonable Prices, Licence as aforeſaid may be granted to *other* Perſons for importing Tea from Europe.	11 Geo. I. c. 30. 18 Geo. II. c. 26. 16 Geo. III. c. 51.
Timber. See Wood.	
1. Tobacco may not be imported from the *Netherlands or Germany*. (Veſſel forfeited.	13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.
2. ——— not to be imported, unleſs in Hogſheads or Caſks containing *Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Weight*, unleſs for Ship's Uſe, not exceeding Five Pounds per Man. (Veſſel forfeited.)	29 Geo. III. c. 68. 30 Geo. III. c. 40.

3. Tobacco,

3. Tobacco, except *Spaniſh, Portugueze and Iriſh*, not to be imported from any Place, other than *directly from the Britiſh Plantations*, in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or from the *United States of America* in *ſuch* Ships, or in *American*-BUILT Ships, legally navigated, though ſuch Tobacco was formerly *exported from hence and returned for Want of Sale.* (Veſſel forfeited.) — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

But if any Tobacco of the *United States of America* ſhall, in a lawful Way of Barter between the People of the ſaid States and the People of His Majeſty's Iſlands in the *Weſt Indies*, be imported from the ſaid States into the ſaid Iſlands by Britiſh Subjects, in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, the ſame may be brought into Great Britain in Britiſh Ships of One Hundred and Twenty Tons or upwards, legally navigated, under the ſame Regulations, &c. as Tobacco from the Plantations. — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

4. —— not to be imported in any Veſſel leſs than *One Hundred and Twenty Tons.* (Veſſel forfeited.) — 29 Geo. III. c. 68.

5. —— and *Snuff* not to be brought into Great Britain, except into *London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Cowes, Falmouth, Whitehaven. Hull, Newcaſtle, Port Glaſgow, Greenock and Leith.* (Veſſel forfeited.) — 29 Geo. III. c. 68. 31 Geo. III. c. 47.

Note, See Inwards, 238, as to *Cowes* and *Falmouth*..

6. —— except *Spaniſh* and *Portugueze*, and alſo except *Snuff*, may not be imported either wholly or in Part MANUFACTURED. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 30 Geo. III. c. 40.

Turbots. See Fiſh.

Turkey. See { Wine, 6. / Goods, 5. / Silk, 1.

Tuſcany. See Wine, 6.

ACTS.

1. Vinegar, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

United States of America. See Goods, 1, 2, 3 and 9. See alſo Tobacco, 3, and the Obſervations *immediately* preceding Table I. as to the Goods which may be imported from thence.

Weſt Indies. See Tobacco, 3.

Whalebone, Cut, may not be imported other than *in Fins* only. — 9 & 10 W. III. c. 23.

Whitehaven. See Tobacco, 5.

Whitings. See Fiſh.

1. Wine, to be imported only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

2. —— other than *Rheniſh*, may not be imported from the *Netherlands or Germany*, (Veſſel forfeited.) — 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.

But Wine, the Growth of *Hungary*, may be imported from *Hambro'*; alſo any Wine, the Growth or Produce of

Hungary,

Hungary, the *Auſtrian Dominions*, or any Part of *Germany*, may be imported from the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, or any Place ſubject to the Emperor of *Germany* or Houſe of *Auſtria*. — 1 Ann. ſtat. 1. c. 12. 22 Geo. III. c. 78.

And Wine of *France and Holland* may be imported from the Dominions of the French King or States General, as ſtated in Obſervations *immediately* preceding Table I.

3. Wine may not be imported in any Veſſel of *Sixty Tons or under*, except for Seamen's Uſe, not exceeding Two Gallons per Man; or if there is *Wine and Spirits* on Board for Ship's Uſe, not exceeding that Quantity taken together. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 24 Geo. III. c. 47. 26 Geo. III. c. 59.

4. —— *Spaniſh* and *Portugueze*, may not be imported in any Caſk ſmaller than *an Hogſhead*, except for private Uſe, which the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, or any Three of them, may admit to Entry, if it ſhall be made appear to their Satisfaction that the ſame is imported, without Fraud or Concealment, for the private Uſe of the Perſons importing the ſame, *and not by way of Merchandize*. — 18 Geo. III. c. 27. 25 Geo. III. c. 69.

N. B. By 5 Ann. c. 27. It is declared that Sixty-three Gallons, conſiſting each of Two Hundred and Thirty-one Cubical Inches, ſhall be deemed an *Hogſhead* of Wine.

5. —— *French*, may not be imported in any Caſk ſmaller than an *Hogſhead*, except for *private Uſe*, without Fraud or Concealment, and alſo except French Wine in *Bottles*, from *France*, *Guernſey*, *Jerſey or Alderney*; which Wine may be imported in Bottles *for Sale* from thoſe Places until the 10th of May, 1800, provided each Package *contains Three Dozen* reputed *Quart* Bottles. — 18 Geo. III. c. 27. 27 Geo. III. c. 13.

ACTS.

6. Wine may not be imported in *Flaſks, Bottles or Caſks* which ſhall contain *leſs than Twenty-five Gallons*, except Wine of the Growth of the Dominions of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany* in open Flaſks, or Wine of the Growth of *Turkey* or any other Part of the *Levant* Seas; and alſo except for *private Uſe*, which the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, or any Three of them, may admit to Entry, if it ſhall be made appear to their Satisfaction that the ſame is imported, without Fraud or Concealment, for the private Uſe of the Perſons importing the ſame, *and not by way of Merchandize.* — 1 Geo. II. ſtat. 2. c. 17. 25 Geo. III. c. 69.

1. Wood, viz. *Deal Boards* and *Fir Timber*, may not be imported from the *Netherlands or Germany*, except the *Growth* of Germany, which may be imported from *any Place* in *Germany*, by Britiſh Subjects in Britiſh-*built* Ships, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11. 6 Geo. I. c. 15.

2. ——— viz. *Maſts, Timber or Boards*, to be imported from any *other* Place only in Britiſh Ships, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, legally navigated, or in Ships of the *Euilt* of *any* Countries or Places in *Europe*, belonging to or under the Dominion of the Sovereign or State in Europe of which the ſame is the Growth or Production, or of the uſual Ports of Shipping for Tranſportation, legally navigated. (Veſſel forfeited.) — 12 Car. II. c. 18. 27 Geo. III. c. 19.

Wool, Cotton. See Goods, 1, 2, 3.

OBSERVATIONS on the Liſt of Goods prohibited to be imported.

IN order that the aforegoing Liſt may be clearly and comprehenſively underſtood, I have thought it neceſſary to make the following Obſervations, viz.

1ſt. That ſome Prohibitions are ABSOLUTE, by prohibiting an Article without Regard to *any Circumſtance* of Importation whatever.

2dly, That others regard whether the Article is imported as MERCHANDIZE or for PRIVATE USE, and prohibit the Importation by Way of *Merchandize*, but not for *private Uſe*.

3dly, Others, whether the Importation is by FOREIGNERS or BRITISH SUBJECTS, and prohibit an Importation by the *former*, but not by the *latter*.

4thly, Others, the BUILT *and* MANNING of the Ship, and prohibit an Importation where the Ship is not *built* in, and *manned* by Three-Fourths Mariners, Subjects of, one and the ſame Country or State.

5thly, Others, the PROPERTY and MANNING of the Ship, and prohibit an Importation where the Ship is not *owned* (wholly) and *manned* by (Three-Fourth Mariners) Subjects of one and the ſame Country or State.

6thly, Others, the COUNTRY from whence the Ship comes, and prohibit the Importation from a *particular Country*.

7thly, Others, the TONNAGE of the Ship, and prohibit the Importation in a Ship under a certain *Tonnage*.

8thly, Others, the PACKAGE in which the Goods are brought, and prohibit the Importation in *Packages* under a particular *Weight* or *Size*.

9thly, Others, whether the Importation is LICENSED, and prohibit an Article to be imported *without Licence*.

Laſtly, Others, the PORT into which the Importation is made, and prohibit the Importation if not made into a *particular Port*.

Many of theſe Obſervations will be found to apply to a *ſingle Article*, and that the Reader may ſee how they apply, I ſhall give an Example on two Articles, viz.

WINE.

WINE.

The 1ſt does *not* apply, becauſe there is no *abſolute* Prohibition in Wine.

2d, *Does* apply, becauſe Wine (except French in Bottles, each Package containing Three Dozen Quarts, and except Tuſcany and Levant Wine) is prohibited in *ſmall* Caſks or Packages by Way of *Merchandize*, but not for *private Uſe*.

3d, Does *not* apply, becauſe *Foreigners* may import as well as *Britiſh Subjects*.

4th, *Does* apply, becauſe the Importation in a *Britiſh built Ship manned* by *Foreigners*, or a *Foreign built* Ship *manned* by *Britiſh* Subjects, is contrary to 12 Car. II. c. 18.

5th, *Does* apply, becauſe the Importation in a Ship *foreign Property*, *manned by Britiſh* Subjects, or *Britiſh Property*, *manned by Foreigners*, is contrary to the ſame Law.

6th, *Does* apply, becauſe the Importation from the *Netherlands or Germany* (except Wine of Hungary, the Auſtrian Dominions, or Germany, and Wine of France and Holland) is contrary to 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 11.

7th, *Does* apply, becauſe it is prohibited to be imported in Ships of Sixty *Tons or under*, by 24 Geo. III. c. 47, &c.

8th, *Does* apply, becauſe it is prohibited by 18 Geo. III. c. 27, &c. if French, Spaniſh, or Portugueze, to be imported in *Caſks leſs than an Hogſhead*, or if other Wine, in *Caſks leſs than Twenty-five Gallons*, by 1 Geo. II. c. 17, except French Wine in Bottles, each Package containing Three Dozen Quarts; alſo Tuſcany and Levant Wine, or any Wine for private Uſe.

9th, Does *not* apply, becauſe it may be imported without Licence.

Laſt, Does *not* apply, becauſe it may be imported into any *Port*.

EMBROIDERY.

The 1ſt *Does* apply, becauſe *Embroidery* is *abſolutely* prohibited to be imported.

2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and laſt, Do *not* apply, becauſe the Prohibition being *abſolute*, it is immaterial for what Purpoſe the Importation is made, whether by Foreigners or Britiſh, in what Ships, how navigated, in what Package contained, or into what Port the Importation is made.

For

FOR the Purpoſe of elucidating this Matter by taking a View of ALL THE TABLES, the Obſervations may be formed into Queſtions as follows, viz.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
1. What Goods are ABSOLUTELY prohibited to be imported?	Bandſtrings,	I.
	Books, being the Property of Perſons in this Kingdom, without Conſent of the Author, except Books in Greek, Latin, or any other Foreign Language,	I.
	Brocade of Gold or Silver,	II.
	Buttons, except *Hardware* from France and Holland,	I.
	Callicoes, Muſlins or Stuffs of Linen Yarn or Cotton Wool, wherein ſhall be wove in the Warp in the Selvage One Blue Stripe of Thread,	I.
	Chocolate, ready-made,	I.
	Coin current, counterfeit,	I.
	Cocoa Paſte,	I.
	Cocoa Nut Shells or Huſks without the Nut,	I.
	Corn, ground, except Wheat-Meal, Wheat-Flour and Oatmeal,	I.
	Cut Work,	I.
	Eaſt India wrought Silks, Bengals and Stuffs mixed with Silk or Herba, of the Manufacture of Perſia, China or Eaſt India, and alſo Callicoes printed, painted, ſtained or dyed there, except into London for Exportation,	II.
	Embroidery,	I. & II.
	Fringe,	I.
	Gloves of Silk or Leather,	II.
	Gold or Silver Thread, Lace or Work made of Copper, Braſs or other inferior Metal, or Gold or Silver Wire or Plate; except Works of Iron, Steel, Copper and Braſs from France and Holland,	I.

Hops,

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
1. *continued.*	Hops, corrupt or unclean, - -	I.
	Lace, viz. Bone Lace, made within the Dominions of the French King or Duke of Anjou, except made into Millinery from France, -	I.
	Malt, - - - -	I.
	Mitts of Silk or Leather, - -	II.
	Needle Work of Silk or Thread, except East India and Millinery from France and Holland, - -	I.
	Popiſh Agni Dei Croſſes, and other ſuperſtitious Things, - -	II.
	——— Books, or any other ſuperſtitious Books, - - -	II.
	Silk in Ribbands, Laces and Girdles,	II.
	—— wrought, except Crape or Tiffany *of* and *from* Italy, and Gauze *of* and *from* France and Holland, - -	II.
	—— mixed with other Materials, -	II.
	—— Stockings, —— Gloves, —— Mitts, - - -	II.
	—— East India wrought. See East India, - - -	II.
	Snuff Work, - - -	I.
	Tobacco Stalks, manufactured or unmanufactured, - - -	I.
	——— Stalk Flour, - -	I.
	Velvet, - - - -	II.
2. What Goods are prohibited to be imported as MERCHANDIZE, but not for PRIVATE USE?	Ammunition, without the King's Licence, - - -	IV.
	Andirons, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	——— by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Arms, without the King's Licence, -	IV.
	Balls, Tennis, except wrought in Ireland, - - -	V.
	Baſons, Counterfeit, - Ditto	V.
	Beef, except ſalted from Ireland, -	III.
	Bells, Sacring, except wrought in Ireland. - - - -	V.

Bells

QUESTIONS. ANSWERS.

2. *continued.*

Tables.

Bells of any Sort, except Hawk Bells, by Strangers or Aliens, - - VI.
Bits, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Sea, - - - III.
—— by Strangers or Aliens, - - VI.
Blackſmiths, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, - VI.
Bladeſmiths, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, - VI.
Blanch Iron Thread, commonly called White Wire, except wrought in Ireland, - - - V.
Bodkins, except wrought in Ireland, V.
Books, Engliſh, reprinted Abroad, except ſuch as have not been printed within Twenty Years before Importation, and except Books reprinted Abroad, and inſerted among other Books or Tracts to be ſold therewith in any Collection, where *the greateſt Part* of ſuch Collection ſhall have been firſt compoſed and printed Abroad, - - III.
Boots, by Strangers or Aliens, - VI.
Boſſes for Bridles, except wrought in Ireland, - - - V.
Bottle Makers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, - VI.
Broaches, by Strangers or Aliens, - VI.
Bruſhes, except wrought in Ireland, V.
Buckles, by Strangers or Aliens, - VI.
——— for Shoes, by Strangers or Aliens, - - - VI.
Buſkins, except wrought in Ireland, V.
Candleſticks, hanging, except wrought in Ireland, - - - V.
——————— by Strangers or Aliens, - - - VI.
——————— Iron, by Strangers or Aliens, - - - VI.

Note, That ſuch of the Articles on the oppoſite Side as fall under the Denomination or within the Deſcription of Hardware, Cutlery, Glaſs-ware, Works of Iron, Steel, Copper or Braſs, Sadlery, Porcelain, Earthen-ware, Pottery, Cabinet-ware, Turnery, or Manufactures of Woollens, may be imported from France and Holland. See the Notes at the End of the Tables referred to, and alſo the Notes and Obſervations preceding Table I.

Caps,

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
2. *continued.*	Caps, Woollen, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	Cards for Wool, Foreign,	III.
	——————, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	——————, except Roan Cards, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	——, playing, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	Card Wire, Foreign,	III.
	—— Makers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Caſkets, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	Cattle, great, Sheep or Swine, except for Ships Uſe, and except Six Hundred Head yearly from the Iſle of Man to Cheſter or the Members thereof, and alſo except Cattle from Ireland,	III.
	Cauls of Silk, wrought by itſelf or with any other Stuff,	III.
	Note, See Queſtion 1, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition on Silk and Needlework.	
	Chafing Balls and Diſhes, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	Chafing Diſhes, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Chains, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Chapes, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas,	III.
	Cheeſe *from* Ireland,	III.
	Claſps for Gowns, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Cloths, Woollen, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	—— painted, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Copperſmiths, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Corſes, except wrought in Ireland,	V.

QUESTIONS. ANSWERS.

Tables.

2. *continued.*

——, of Silk, wrought by itſelf or with any other Stuff - - III.

Note, See Queſtion 1, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition on Silk and Needlework.

Cupboards, by Strangers or Aliens - VI.

Cutlers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, - VI.

Daggers, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - - III.

———, except wrought in Ireland, - V.

Dagger Blades, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - III.

Dice, except wrought in Ireland, - V.

Dripping Pans, except wrought in Ireland, - - - V.

Ewers, except wrought in Ireland, - V.

Fire Forks, by Strangers or Aliens, - VI.

Forcers, except wrought in Ireland, - V.

———, painted, by Strangers or Aliens, - - VI.

Founders, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, - VI.

Fringes, of Silk and of Thread, except wrought in Ireland, - - V.

Note, See Queſtion 1, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition on Silk and Needlework.

Furs tawed, except wrought in Ireland, - - - V.

Garnets, by Strangers or Aliens, - VI.

Girdles, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - - III.

——— of Silk, by itſelf, or with other Stuff, - - III.

Note, See Queſtion 1, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition of Silk and Needlework.

———, except wrought in Ireland, V.

———, by Strangers or Aliens, - VI.

Questions.	Answers.	Tables.
2. *continued.*	Girdlers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Glaſs painted, by Strangers, or Aliens,	VI.
	Gloves, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - -	III.
	———, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	———, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Note, See Queſtion 1, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition on Gloves.	
	Glovers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Note, See Queſtion 1, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition of Gloves.	
	Gold-Beaters, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Gold beaten, wrought in Paper, for Painters, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Goloches, or Corks, except wrought in Ireland, - - -	V.
	Grates, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Gridirons, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	———, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Gunpowder, without His Majeſty's Licence, - - -	IV.
	Handles for Knives, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, -	III.
	Hammers, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	Hangers, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Harneſs for Girdles, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, -	III.
	Harneſs, pertaining to Saddles, except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	——— for Girdles of Iron, Latten, Steel, Tin, or Alkemine, except wrought in Ireland, - -	V.
	——— wrought for Girdles, by Strangers or Aliens, - -	VI.
	Hats, not of Baſs, Straw, Chip, Cane, or Horſehair, except wrought in Ireland, - -	V. & VII.

Hilts,

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
2. *continued.*	Hilts, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - -	III.
	Hinges, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Horns for Lanthorns, by Strangers or Aliens, - - -	VI.
	Horners, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Horſe Harneſs, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - -	III.
	——— by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Hurers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Images, painted, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Joiners, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Iron Ware, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Iron Thread, viz. Blanch Iron, commonly called White Wire, except wrought in Ireland, - -	V.
	Keys, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Knives, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - -	III.
	——— except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	——— called Wood Knives, except wrought in Ireland, - -	V.
	——— by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Laces, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	—— except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	—— of Thread, except wrought in Ireland, - -	V.
	Note, See Queſtion 1, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition on Thread Lace.	
	——— of Gold, except wrought in Ireland, - - -	V.
	Note, See Queſtion 1, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition on Gold Lace.	
	——— of Silk by itſelf, or with any other Stuffs, - -	III.
	Note, See Queſtion 1, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition on Silk.	
	Ladles, except wrought in Ireland, -	V.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
2. *continued.*	Lamb, - - -	III.
	Latten Ware, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Lavers, hanging, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Leather Laces, being ready made or wrought beyond the Seas, -	III.
	Leather, any Thing wrought of tawed Leather, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	Leather Purſes, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Lockets, being ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - -	III.
	Locks, called Stock Locks, by Strangers or Aliens, - -	VI.
	——— except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	Lorriners, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Mutton, - - -	III.
	Nails of Latten with Iron Shanks, by Strangers or Aliens, - -	VI.
	Needles, called Pack Needles, except wrought in Ireland, - -	V.
	Painted Wares, except wrought in Ireland, and except Paper and Pictures, and alſo except any Earthen Ware, the Manufacture of Europe, *other* than Galley Tiles, - -	V.
	Painters, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Pattens, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	Pinners, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Pins, being ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - -	III.
	—— except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	—— by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Pinſons, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	Points, being ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - -	III.
	——— except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	——— by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Point Makers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.

Pork,

Questions.	Answers.	Tables.
2. *continued.*	Pork, except Bacon, and alſo except ſalted Pork from Ireland, - -	III.
	Pouches, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Pummels, being ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - -	III.
	Purſes, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	——— Leather, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Purſers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, - -	VI.
	Rapiers, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - -	III.
	Razors, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	Ribbands, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	——— of Silk, by itſelf or with any other Stuff, - -	III.
	Note, See Queſtion 1. as to the *abſolute* Prohibition on Silk.	
	Rings of Copper or Latten gilt, except wrought in Ireland, - -	V.
	——— for Curtains, except wrought in Ireland, - - -	V.
	——— for Curtains, by Strangers or Aliens, - - -	VI.
	Rum, in Caſks under Sixty Gallons,	VII.
	Saddles, being ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - -	III.
	——— except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	——— by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Saddle Trees, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Saddlers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, - -	VI.
	Scabbards for Knives, being ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas,	III.
	Sciſſors, except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	——— by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Scummers, except wrought in Ireland,	V.
	Sheaths for Knives, ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, -	III.
	——— except wrought in Ireland, -	V.

Sheers

Questions.	Answers.	Tables.
2. *continued.*	Sheers for Taylors, except wrought in Ireland, - - -	V.
	——— ——— by Strangers or Aliens, - - -	VI.
	Shoes, except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	Silk, wrought by itſelf or with any other Stuff, in Ribbands, Corſes, Laces, Girdles, Cauls, Corſes of Tiſſue, or Points, except Silk Gauzes from France and Holland, - -	III.
	— embroidered, — twined, } except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	Note. See Queſtion 1, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition on Silk and Embroidery.	
	Silver beaten, wrought in Papers for Painters, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Spits, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Spoons, of Tin or Lead, by Strangers or Aliens, - - -	VI.
	Spurs, except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	—— by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Spurriers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Stirrups, being ready-made, or wrought beyond the Seas, - -	III.
	——— except wrought in Ireland, -	V.
	——— by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Stock Locks, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Stops, called Holy Water Stops, by Strangers or Aliens, - -	VI.
	Taylors Sheers, by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	——— ——— except wrought in Ireland, - - -	V.
	Tires of Silk or Gold, except wrought in Ireland, - -	V.
	Tongs, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	——— viz. Fire Tongs, except wrought in Ireland, - -	V.

Turnets,

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
2. *continued.*	Turnets, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Utenſils of War, without His Majeſty's Licence, - -	IV.
	Weavers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	White Wire, except wrought in Ireland, - - -	V.
	Wine of France, Spain, or Portugal, in Caſks ſmaller than an Hogſhead, except French Wine in Bottles, each Package containing Three Dozen reputed Quarts. See Wine 4 and 5.	VII.
	—— of other Places, in Caſks leſs than Twenty-five Gallons, except Tuſcany and Levant Wine. See Wine 6. - - -	VII.
	Wire, viz. Foreign Card Wire, and all Sorts of Iron Wire for making Wool Cards, ſmaller than fine fine and ſuperfine, - -	III.
	Wiremongers, any Wares pertaining to them, by Strangers or Aliens, -	VI.
	Wool Cards, for Foreign, - -	III.
	——— except Roan Cards, by Strangers or Aliens, - -	VI.
	Woollen Caps, except wrought in Ireland, - - -	V.
	Woollen Cloths, except wrought in Ireland, - - -	V.
3. What Prohibitions regard whether the Importation is made by FOREIGNERS or by BRITISH SUBJECTS.	Andirons, prohibited to be imported for Sale by Strangers or Aliens,	VI.
	Bells, of any Sort except Hawk Bells, - Ditto,	
	Bits, - - - Ditto,	
	Blade and Blackſmiths, any Wares pertaining to them, - Ditto,	
	Boots, - - Ditto,	

Bottle-

QUESTIONS. ANSWERS.

3. *continued.*

Note, That ſuch of the Articles on the oppoſite Side as fall under the Denomination or within the Deſcription of Hardware, Cutlery, Glaſs-ware, Works of Iron, Steel, Copper or Braſs, Sadlery, Porcelain, Earthen-ware, Pottery, Cabinet-ware, Turnery, or Manufactures of Woollens, may be imported from France and Holland. See the Notes at the End of the Tables referred to, and alſo the Notes and Obſervations preceding Table I.

		Table.
Bottlemakers, any Wares pertaining to them, prohibited to be imported for for Sale by Strangers or Aliens,		VI.
Broaches, or Spits,	Ditto,	
Buckles,	Ditto,	
Buckles for Shoes,	Ditto,	
Candleſticks, hanging,	Ditto,	
Candleſticks, Iron,	Ditto,	
Card-Makers, any Wares pertaining to them,	Ditto,	
Cards for Wool, except Roan Cards,	Ditto,	
Chafing Diſhes,	Ditto,	
Chains,	Ditto,	
Claſps for Gowns,	Ditto,	
Cloths painted,	Ditto,	
Copperſmiths, any Wares pertaining to them,	Ditto,	
Cupboards,	Ditto,	
Cutlers, any Wares pertaining to them,	Ditto,	
Fire Forks,	Ditto,	
Fiſh, to be caught, taken, and *imported by Britiſh Subjects*, except Stockfiſh, Eels, Anchovies, Sturgeon, Botarge, Cavear, Lobſters, and Turbots. But ſee more particularly under Fiſh, in the Table		VII.
Forcers, painted, prohibited to be imported for Sale by Strangers or Aliens,		VI.
Founders, any Wares pertaining to them,	Ditto,	
Garnetts and Hinges,	Ditto,	
Girdlers, any Ware pertaining to them,	Ditto,	
Girdles,	Ditto,	
Glaſs, painted,	Ditto,	

Glovers,

Questions.	Answers.	Tables.
3. *continued.*	Glovers, any Wares pertaining to them, prohibited to be imported for Sale by *Strangers* or *Aliens*,	VI.
	Gloves - - Ditto,	
	Note, See Queſtion 1ſt, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition on Gloves.	
	Gold-Beaters, any Wares pertaining to them, prohibited to be imported for Sale by *Strangers* or *Aliens*, - - - - -	
	Gold beaten on Papers for Painters, - - Ditto,	
	Goods of Perſia from Ruſſia, to be imported by *Perſons free of the Ruſſia Company*, - -	VII.
	Grates, prohibited to be imported for Sale by *Strangers* or *Aliens*,	VI.
	Gridirons, - - Ditto,	
	Gum Senega, from Europe, to be imported by *His Majeſty's Subjects*,	VII.
	Harneſs wrought for Girdles, prohibited to be imported for Sale by *Strangers* or *Aliens*, - -	VI.
	Harneſs, called Horſe Harneſs, Ditto,	
	Hangers, - - Ditto,	
	Hinges and Garnets, - Ditto,	
	Horns for Lanthorns, - Ditto,	
	Horners, any Wares pertaining to them, - - Ditto,	
	Hurers, any Wares pertaining to them, - - Ditto,	
	Images painted, - - Ditto,	
	Joiners, any Wares pertaining to them, - - Ditto,	
	Iron Ware, - - Ditto,	
	Keys, - - - Ditto,	
	Knives, - - - Ditto,	
	Laces, - - - Ditto,	
	Note, See Queſtion 1ſt, as to the *abſolute* Prohibition on Gold and Silver Laces.	

Questions.	Answers.		Tables,
3. *continued.*	Latten Ware, prohibited to be imported for Sale by *Strangers* or *Aliens*,	- -	3.
	Lavers, hanging,	- Ditto,	
	Leather Purſes,	- Ditto,	
	Locks, called Stock Locks,	Ditto,	
	Lorriners, any Wares pertaining to them,	- Ditto,	
	Nails of Latten with Iron Shanks,	- - Ditto,	
	Painters, Pinners, any Wares pertaining to them,	Ditto,	
	Pins,	- - Ditto,	
	Points,	- - Ditto,	
	Point Makers, any Wares pertaining to them,	- Ditto,	4.
	Pouches,	- - Ditto,	
	Purſers, any Wares pertaining to them,	- - Ditto,	
	Purſers of Leather,	- Ditto,	VI.
	Rings for Curtains,	- Ditto,	
	Saddlers, any Wares pertaining to them,	- Ditto,	
	Saddles,	- - Ditto,	
	Saddle Trees,	- - Ditto,	
	Sciſſors,	- - Ditto,	
	Sheers for Taylors,	- Ditto,	
	Silver, beaten, wrought in Papers for Painters,	- Ditto,	
	Spits,	- - Ditto,	
	Spoons of Tin or Lead,	Ditto,	
	Spurs,	- - Ditto,	
	Spurriers, any Wares pertaining to them,	- Ditto,	
	Stirrups,	- - Ditto,	
	Stocklocks,	- - Ditto,	
	Stops, called Holy-Water Stops,	- - Ditto,	
	Taylors Sheers,	- Ditto,	
	Tongs,	- - Ditto,	

Turnets,

Questions.	Answers.	Tables.
3. *continued.*	Turnets, prohibited to be imported for Sale by *Strangers* or *Aliens*,	VI.
	Weavers, any Wares pertaining to them, - - Ditto,	
	Wiremongers, Ditto, - Ditto,	
	Wood, viz. Deal Boards, and Fir Timber, of and from Germany, to be imported by *Britiſh Subjects*,	VII.
	Wool Cards, except Roan Cards, prohibited to be imported for Sale by *Strangers* or *Aliens*, - *N. B.* See Notes at the End of Table VI.	VI.
4. What Prohibitions regard the *built* and *manning* of the Ship.	Aqua Vitæ—Ship to be of the the *built* of *any* Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of THAT Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production, or Manufacture; or of the *built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	VII.
	Arrangoes, from any Part of Europe, *not within His Majeſty's Dominions*, on Licence for the African Trade; Ship to be Britiſh *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Aſhes, Pot, ſame as Aqua Vitæ.	
	Brandy, Ditto.	
	Cambrick and French Lawns, by Licence (not from France); Ship to be *Britiſh built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Corn, Ship to be of the *built* of *any* Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of THAT Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, or of the *built* of the uſual Port of Ship-	

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Table.
4. *continued.*	ping for Tranſportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	4.
	Cotton Wool, Ship to be Britiſh *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Cowries, from any Part of Europe *not within His Majeſty's Dominions*, on Licence for the African Trade, Ship to be Britiſh *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Currants, Ship to be of the *built* of *any* Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of THAT Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, or of the *built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	
	Figs, Ditto,	
	Flax, Ditto,	
	Goat Skins, raw or undreſſed, Ship to be Britiſh *built*, and *legally navigated.*	VII.
	Goods of Aſia, Ditto,	
	——— Africa, Ditto,	
	——— America, Ditto,	
	——— United States of America, ditto, or the Ship to be American *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	——— Streights or Levant, (from the uſual Places of Lading,) Ship to be Britiſh *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Goods of the Eaſt-Indies, from the uſual Places of Lading in thoſe Seas, to the South and Eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope; Ship to be Britiſh *built*, and *legally navigated.*	

Goods

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
4. *continued.*	Goods of the East-Indies prohibited to be worn, from any Part of Europe, *not within His Majesty's Dominions*, or Licence for the African Trade; Ship to be British *built*, and *legally navigated.*	VII.
	—— of Persia from Russia, Ship to be British *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	—— of Muscovy or Russia, Ship to be of the *built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the *built* of the usual Port of Shipping for Transportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	
	—— Ottoman or Turkish Empire, ditto, or Ship to be British *built* or *legally navigated.*	
	—— France, viz. *certain particular* Ar cles; Ship to be British *built* or French *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	N. B. These Articles are Cambrick, Hardware, Buttons, Lawn, Olive Oil, from the French *Netherlands*; Silk Gauzes, Woollen Cloths, and such other Articles (viz. Sadlery, Manufactures of Copper, &c.) AS WERE PROHIBITED ON 10th MAY, 1787.	
	Grain, Ship to be of the *built* of *any* Country in *Europe* belonging to the Sovereign of THAT Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, or of the *built* of the usual Port of Shipping	

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Table.
4. *continued.*	Shipping for Tranſportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	VII.
	Gum Senega, from Europe, Ship to be Britiſh *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Hemp, Ship to be of the *built* of *any* Country in *Europe*, belonging to the Sovereign of THAT Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, or of the *built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	
	Oak Bark, Black or Quercitron, for Dying, from Europe when the Price is under Ten Pounds per Load, or in the Rind Two Pounds Ten Shillings; Ship to be Britiſh *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Olive Oil, Ship to be of the *built* of *any* Country in *Europe* belonging to the Sovereign of THAT Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture; or of the *built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	
	Pitch, Ship to be of the *built* of *any* Country in *Europe* belonging to the Sovereign of THAT Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the *built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	
	Prunes, Ship to be of the *built* of *any* Country in *Europe* belong-	

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
4. *continued.*	to the Sovereign of THAT Country of which the Goods are the Growth or Production, or of the *built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	
	Raiſins, Ditto,	
	Rozin, Ship to be of the *built* of *any* Country in *Europe* belonging to the Sovereign of THAT Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the *built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	
	Salt, Ditto,	
	Spicery, viz. Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, Ship to be Britiſh *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Sugar, Ship to be of the *built* of *any* Country in *Europe* belonging to the Sovereign of THAT Country of which the Goods are the Growth, Production, or Manufacture, or of the *built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	VII.
	Tar, Ditto,	
	Tea from Europe, when the Eaſt-India Company do not ſupply the Market; Ship to be Britiſh *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Tobacco, Ship to be Britiſh *built*, or American *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Vinegar, Ship to be of the *built* of *any* Country in *Europe* belonging to the Sovereign of THAT Country of which the Goods are	

Questions.	Answers.	Tables.
4. *continued.*	the Growth, Production or Manufacture, or of the *built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and to be *legally navigated.*	5.
	Wine, Ditto.	
	Wood, viz. Maſt Timber or Boards, Ditto.	
	——— Deal Boards and Fir Timber of and from Germany, Ship to be Britiſh *built*, and *legally navigated.*	
5. What Prohibitions regard the *Property* and Manning of the Ship.	Aqua Vitæ, Ship be Britiſh *owned*, and *legally navigated.*	VII.
	Aſhes, Pot, Ditto.	
	Brandy, Ditto.	
	Cochineal, Ship to *belong* to Great Britain, or *any State* in *Amity* with His Majeſty.	
	Note, None of the Laws reſpecting the Importation of *Cochineal* require the Ship to be navigated by a Maſter and Three fourths Mariners, Britiſh or Foreign, as is required in the other Caſes.	
	Corn, Ship to be Britiſh *owned*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Currants, Ditto.	
	Figs, Ditto.	
	Fiſh, except Stock Fiſh, Eels, Anchovies, Sturgeon, Botarge, Cavear, Lobſters and Turbots; Ship to be Britiſh *owned*, and *legally navigated.* But ſee more particularly under Fiſh in the Table.	6.
	Flax, Ship to be Britiſh *owned*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Goods of Muſcovy or Ruſſia, Ditto.	
	——- Spaniſh and Portugueze Plantations, from Spain, Portugal,	

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
5. *continued.*	gal, the Azores, or Madeira or Canary Iſlands, Ship to be Britiſh *owned*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Goods of Morocco, from Gibraltar, Ditto.	
	Grain, Ditto.	
	Hemp, Ditto.	
	Indigo, Ship to *belong* to Great Britain, or *any State* in Amity with His Majeſty.	
	Note. None of the Laws reſpecting the Importation of *Indigo* require the Ship to be navigated by a Maſter and Three-fourths Mariners, Britiſh or Foreign, as is required in the other Caſes.	
	Olive Oil, Ship to be Britiſh *owned*, and *legally navigated.*	
	Pitch, Ditto.	VII.
	Prunes, Ditto.	
	Raiſins, Ditto.	
	Roſin, Ditto.	
	Salt, Ditto.	
	Silk thrown, of and from Italy, Sicily, or Naples, Ditto.	
	Sugar, Ditto.	
	Tar, Ditto.	
	Vinegar, Ditto.	
	Wine, Ditto.	
	Wood, viz. Boards, Maſts, or Timber, Ditto.	
6. What Goods are prohibited to be imported from PARTICULAR COUNTRIES.	Aſhes, Pot, from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*.	
	Cambrick or Lawn, from *Ireland*, unleſs the Importation of Cambrick and French Lawn *into* Ireland is prohibited.	
	Cheeſe for Sale from Ireland,	III.
	Goods of Aſia, Africa, and America, from any other Place than	VII.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Table.
6. *continued.*	that of the GROWTH or PRODUCTION, or the USUAL PORT OF SHIPPING FOR TRANSPORTATION.	6.
	EXCEPT,	
	1ſt. Oil of Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, and Nutmegs.	
	2d. Goods of the Streights or Levant, from the uſual Places of Lading: But Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, of Aſia, muſt be brought from thoſe Places in the Streights or Levant which are within the Grand Seignior's Dominions; and ſuch Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn as may be imported from the ſaid Dominions, ſhall, after airing in the Lazarets of Ancona, &c. (as required where there is no Bill of Health,) and being re-ſhipped on Board the SAME SHIP from whence landed, BE, on Importation, deemed to be imported from the Grand Seignior's Dominions.	VII.
	3d. Eaſt-India Commodities, from the uſual Places of Lading in thoſe Seas to the South and Eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope.	
	4th. Goods of the Spaniſh and Portugueze Plantations, from Spain, Portugal, the Azores, or Madeira or Canary Iſlands.	
	5th. Bullion.	
	6th. Prize Goods.	
	7th. Perſian Goods from Ruſſia.	
	8th. Gum Senega from Europe.	
	9th. Cochineal, Indigo, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, and Nutmegs, from any Place.	
		10th. Cal-

Questions.	Answers.	Tables.
6. *continued.*	10th. Callicoes and other East-India Goods prohibited to be worn, Cowries and Arrangoes from any Part of Europe *not within* His Majesty's Dominions.	
	11th. Morocco Goods from Gibraltar.	
	12th. Tea from Europe, when the East-India Company do not supply the Market.	
	13th. Cotton Wool, raw or undressed Goat Skins, from any Place.	
	14th. Diamonds, Jewels, Pearls, precious Stones, and Bullion, which are under *no Restriction* of Importation.	
	15th. CERTAIN MANUFACTURES, &c. of and from France and Holland, such as Turnery, Cabinet Ware, &c. which may be *manufactured* from the Produce of Africa or America, the Importation of which, without this special Permission, would be contrary to 19 Geo. III. c. 48. See Table VII. Goods 3.	VII.
	See the Exceptions more at large after Goods 1, 2, 3.	
	Goods from the *Isle of Man*, except such as are the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the Island.	
	Grocery, except Anniseeds, by long Usage, from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*.	
	Olive Oil from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*, except of and from France and Holland.	
		Pitch,

Questions.	Answers.	Tables.
6. *continued.*	Pitch, from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*.	VII.
	Roſin, Ditto,	
	Salt, Ditto, or from *Ireland*, or the *Iſle of Man*.	
	Spicery, except Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*.	
	Spirits, from the *Iſle of Man*.	
	Tar, from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*.	
	Tea, from *any Country*, unleſs that of its Growth, except when the Eaſt-India Company do not ſupply the Market.	
	Tobacco, from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*, or from any Place *other than* the Britiſh Plantations or United States of America, except Tobacco of Spain, Portugal, or Ireland, from thoſe Places; and alſo except Tobacco of the ſaid United States from the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, having in a lawful Way of Barter been imported *into* the ſaid Iſlands *from* the ſaid States.	
	Wine, from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*, except Rheniſh Wine, and except Hungary Wine from Hamburgh, or any Wine the Produce of Hungary, the Auſtrian Dominions, or any Part of Germany from the Auſtrian Netherlands, or any Place ſubject to the Emperor of Germany or Houſe of Auſtria; and alſo except Wine of France and Holland from the Dominions of the French	

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
6. *continued.*	French King and States General of the the United Provinces. Wood, viz. Deal Boards and Fir Timber from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*, except from Germany, being the Growth thereof.	VII.

Beſides theſe Prohibitions on the Importation of Goods from PARTICULAR Countries, there are various Articles prohibited to be imported from ANY COUNTRY, with certain Exceptions, which IN EFFECT make the Prohibition *operate only* on the Importation from *particular* Countries.

Theſe ARTICLES are	EXCEPT	
Beef, - - -	Salted from *Ireland**, - -	III.
Buttons of all Sorts,	Hardware Buttons, of and from *France* and *Holland**, - -	I.
Cattle, great, Sheep, or Swine,	From *Ireland*, and Six Hundred Head yearly from the *Iſle* of *Man* into Cheſter, or the Members thereof, - - -	III.
Gold or Silver Thread Lace, Fringe, or any other Work made thereof, or any Thread Lace, Fringe, or other Work of Copper, Braſs, or of inferior Metal, or Gold or Silver Wire or Plate, - -	Works of Iron, Steel, Copper, and Braſs, of and from *Holland* and *France**, - - -	I.

* But ſee the Obſervations *immediately preceding* Table I. as to various other Articles which may be imported from *France* and *Holland*.—And ſee Queſtion 2, as to various other Articles which are *generally* prohibited as Merchandize, with an Exception in Favour of *Ireland*.

Bone

These ARTICLES are	EXCEPT	Tables.
Bone Lace, of Silk, Thread, or any or either of them,	Foreign Lace made of *Thread* in the *Spaniſh Low Countries*, or any Place *not* within the Dominions of the French King or Duke of Anjou, and Bone Lace made into *Millinery* from *France* *, -	I.
Needlework, of Silk, Thread, or any or either of them,	*Eaſt-India*, and Millinery of and from *France* and *Holland* *, -	I.
Pork, - -	Salted, from *Ireland* *, -	III.
Silk, wrought, -	*Eaſt-India* into *London*, Crapes and Tiffanies of and from *Italy*, and Silk Gauzes of and from *France* and *Holland* *, - -	II.
Silk, thrown, -	Italy, Sicily, and Naples, being the Produce thereof; and organzined Silk of Hungary, the Auſtrian Dominions, or Germany, from the *Auſtrian Netherlands, or any Place ſubject to the Emperor of Germany or Houſe of Auſtria*, -	VII.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
7. What Goods are prohibited to be imported in Ships under a CERTAIN TONNAGE.	Cambrick or French Lawns, Ship not to be UNDER *Sixty* Tons. Salt, Ditto, *Forty* Tons. Spirits, Ship to be UPWARDS of *One Hundred* Tons, except of the Plantations, which may be brought in Ships of *Seventy* Tons. Snuff, Tobacco, Ship not to be *under One Hundred and Twenty* Tons. Wine, Ship to be UPWARDS *of Sixty* Tons.	VII.

* But ſee the Obſervations *immediately preceding* Table I. as to various other Articles which may be imported from *France* and *Holland*.—And ſee Queſtion 2, as to various other Articles which are *generally* prohibited as Merchandize, with an Exception in Favour of *Ireland*.

QUESTION

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
8. What Goods are prohibited to be imported in PACKAGES under a PARTICULAR WEIGHT or SIZE.	Bonnets, of Baſt, Straw, Chip, Cane, or Horſehair, to be in Bales or Tubs, each containing *Seventy-five Dozen.*	VII.
	Cambricks or French Lawns, to be in Bales, Caſes, or Boxes, covered with Sackcloth or Canvas, each containing *One Hundred Whole* or *Two Hundred Demi Pieces.*	
	Candles, Coffee, To be in Packages containing *Two Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds Weight* nett each.	
	Currants, to be looſe in Caſks containing *Five Hundred Weight*, except for Ship's Uſe, from Places from whence Currants are uſually brought, but the Quantity is not to exceed Five Hundred Weight, and is to be ſtowed openly and looſe in a Caſk capable of containing Five Hundred Weight, and to be regularly reported.	
	Hats, of Baſt, Straw, Chip, Cane, or Horſehair, to be in Bales or Tubs, each containing *Seventy-five Dozen.*	
	Oak Bark, Black or Quercitron, from Europe, for Dying, when the Price is under Ten Pounds per Load, or in the Rind Two Pounds Ten Shillings, to be in Caſks not leſs than *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds* nett.	
	Platting or other Manufactures proper for making Bonnets or Hats of Baſt, Straw, Chip, Cane or Horſehair, to be in Bales or Tubs, each containing *Two Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds Weight.*	
		Snuff,

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
8. *continued.*	Snuff, to be in Caſks or Hogſheads containing *Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Weight.*	VII.
	Spicery, viz. Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, imported by LICENCE, to be in Caſks containing *Three Hundred Pounds* nett each.	
	——— Cinnamon, imported by LICENCE, to be in Bales containing *Seventy Pounds* nett each.	
	Spirits, except Rum of the Plantations, and Arrack, to be in Caſks of *One Hundred Gallons.*	
	——— from *Europe*, to be in Caſks of *Sixty Gallons.*	
	——— viz. Brandy and Geneva, Ditto.	
	——— Rum, ditto, except for private Uſe, without Fraud or Concealment.	
	Soap, Starch, to be in Packages containing *Two Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds* nett each.	
	Tobacco, to be in Hogſheads or Caſks containing *Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Weight.*	
	Wine, to be in Flaſks, Bottles or Caſks not leſs than *Twenty-five Gallons*, except Tuſcany and Levant Wine, and except Wine for private Uſe.	
	—— of Spain or Portugal, to be in a Caſk *commonly called an Hogſhead*, except for private Uſe.	
	—— of France, ditto; and alſo except Wine in Bottles, each Package containing *Three Dozen* reputed *Quarts.*	

Ammuni-

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
9. What Goods are prohibited to be imported WITHOUT LICENCE?	Ammunition, by Way of Merchandize, without *Licence from His Majesty*.	IV.
	Arms, Ditto.	
	Arrangoes, from any Part of Europe *not in His Majesty's Dominions*, without *Licence from Three or more Commissioners of the Treasury*.	VII.
	Cambrick or French Lawns, not *of* and *from* France, without *Licence from any Three Commissioners of the Customs*.	
	Cowries, from any Part of Europe *not in His Majesty's Dominions*, without *Licence from Three Commissioners of the Treasury*.	
	East-India Goods, prohibited to be worn and used, Ditto.	
	Goods in Packet Boats, without *Licence from the Commissioners of the Customs*.	
	Gunpowder, by Way of Merchandize, without *Licence from His Majesty*.	IV.
	Spicery, viz. Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, or Nutmegs, from the Netherlands or Germany, or any Parts beyond the Seas not the Place of the Growth or Production, without *Licence from any Three Commissioners of the Customs, or the Customer, Collector and Comptroller of the Port of Importation*.	VII.
	Tea from Europe, when the East-India Company do not supply the Market, without *Licence from Three or more Commissioners of the Treasury*.	

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.	Tables.
	Utenſils of War, by Way of Merchandize, without *Licence from His Majeſty*.	IV.
Laſtly, What Goods are prohibited to be imported, unleſs into a PARTICULAR PORT.	Bonnets of Baſt, Straw, Chip, Cane, or Horſehair, to be brought into *London*.	VII.
	Cambrick or French Lawns, not *of* and *from* France, Ditto.	
	Eaſt-India wrought Silk, Bengals and Stuffs, mixed with Silk or Herba, of the Manufacture of Perſia, China or Eaſt-India, and Callicoes printed, painted, ſtained or dyed there, Ditto.	
	Hats, of Baſt, Straw, Chip, Cane or Horſehair, Ditto.	
	Pepper, Ditto.	
	Platting, or Manufacture proper for making Bonnets or Hats of Baſt, Straw, Chip, Cane or Horſehair, Ditto.	
	Snuff, Tobacco, to be brought into *London*, *Briſtol*, *Liverpool*, *Lancaſter*, *Cowes*, *Falmouth*, *Whitehaven*, *Hull*, *Newcaſtle*, *Port Glaſgow*, *Greenock* and *Leith*.	

There are but Four Prohibitions in the Tables which are not included in theſe Obſervations.

The 1ſt regards the PRICE at Market of the Article imported, viz.	Oak Bark, not to be imported when the Price is under Ten Pounds per Load, or in the Rind Two Pounds Ten Shillings, except Quercitron or Black Oak Bark from Europe, for the Purpoſe of Dying, provided the ſame is imported in Britiſh built Ships legally navigated, and

and in Caſks only containing One Hundred and Fifty Pounds nett.

The 2d regards the STRENGTH of the Article imported, viz.

Spirits, (except Rum or Spirits of the Britiſh Sugar Plantations,) may not be imported of *a higher Degree of Strength* than One to Nine over Hydrometer Proof.

The 3d and 4th regard whether the Article has undergone any Degree of MANUFACTURE, viz.

Tobacco, not to be imported being wholly or in Part *manufactured*, except Spaniſh or Portugueſe, and alſo except Snuff.

Whalebone CUT may not be imported other than in Fins only.

Further Remarks on the Liſt of Goods prohibited to be imported.

CONSIDERING the diſtinct Intereſt which there may be between the *Owners* of SHIPS and the *Proprietors* or *Conſignees* of GOODS in the Commercial World, I ſhall endeavour to preſent the Reader with the various Caſes, in which the GOODS become forfeited by the OFFENCE (if I may be allowed the Expreſſion) being in the SHIP; and, alſo, wherein the SHIP becomes forfeited by the OFFENCE being in the GOODS.

And Firſt, as to the SHIP.

Arrangoes, from any Part of Europe, not within His Majeſty's Dominions, on Licence for the African Trade. See Cowries.

Aſhes, Pot, from any other Place than the Netherlands or Germany, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh *, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Aſhes are the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of } VII.

* What has been before obſerved, that the Words "Britiſh Ship," where the Trade is to Aſia, Africa or America, mean Britiſh *built*, &c. where to Europe only, Britiſh *owned*; but in the Caſes where Britiſh *built* is required, though for the European Trade, the Word "BUILT" is inſerted.

Tables.

Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Aſhes and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Cambrick and French Lawns, by Licence, (not from France) if the Ship is not Britiſh *built* and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

——————————— from *any* Place, if the Ship is not Sixty Tons, the *Goods*, on Importation, are forfeited.

Cochineal, if the Ship is not Britiſh, or belonging to a State in Amity with His Majeſty, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

Corn, if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Corn is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Corn and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Cotton Wool, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited. } VII.

Cowries and Arrangoes, from any Part of Europe not within His Majeſty's Dominions, on Licence for the African Trade, if the Ship if not Britiſh *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

Currants, from any other Place than the Netherlands or Germany, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Currants are the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Currants and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Figs, from any other Places than the Netherlands or Germany, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Figs are the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping

ping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Figs and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Fiſh, except Stockfiſh, Eels, &c. if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are forfeited on Importation. But ſee more at large in the Table.

Flax, if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Flax is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Flax and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Goods of Aſia, Africa, or America, if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

—— of the United States of America, if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or if not American *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

—— of France, viz. certain Articles (as Wine, Olive Oil, from the Netherlands, &c.) if the Ship is not Britiſh or French *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited—and Woollen Cloth, Silk Gauzes, Hardware, Buttons, &c. which were prohibited before paſſing 27 Geo. III. c. 13. if the Ship is not Britiſh or French *built*, and legally navigated, the Goods are, on Importation, forfeited. VII.

—— of the Streights or Levant, from the uſual Places of Lading, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

—— of the Eaſt-Indies, from the uſual Places of Lading in thoſe Seas, to the Southward and Eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

———————— prohibited to be worn and uſed, from any Part of Europe not within His Majeſty's Dominions,

Tables.

Dominions, on Licence for the African Trade, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

—— of the Spaniſh or Portugueze Plantations, from Spain, Portugal, the Azores or Madeira or Canary Iſlands, if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

—— of Perſia, from Ruſſia, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

—— of the Dominions of the Emperor of Morocco (not lying to the South of Mogadore); from Gibraltar, if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

—— of Muſcovy, or Ruſſia, if the Ship is not Britiſh, or of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Produce, &c. or of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

—— of the Ottoman or Turkiſh Empire, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built*, or of the *Built* of the Country of which the Goods are the Produce, &c. or of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited. VII.

—— if brought without Licence from the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms on board PACKET Boats, the *Goods*, on Importation, are forfeited.

Grain, if the Ship is not Britiſh and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Grain is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Grain and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Gum Senega, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built* and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

Hemp, if the Ship is not Britiſh and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the

Hemp

Hemp is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Hemp and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Indico, if the Ship is not Britiſh, or belonging to a State in Amity with His Majeſty, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

Oak Bark for Dying, from Europe, when the Price is under Ten Pounds per Load, or in the Rind Two Pounds Ten Shillings, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built* and legally navigated, the Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

Olive Oil, from any other Place than the Netherlands or Germany, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Olive Oil is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Olive Oil and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

But Note, May be imported from *France* and *Holland*.

Pitch, from any other Place than the Netherlands or Germany, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Pitch is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Pitch and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Prunes, from any other Place than the Netherlands or Germany, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Prunes are the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Prunes and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Raiſins, from any other Place than the Netherlands or Germany, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the

} VII.

Table.

the Sovereign of that Country of which the Raiſins are the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Raiſins and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Roſin, from any other Place than the Netherlands or Germany, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Roſin is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Roſin and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Salt, from any other Place than the Netherlands or Germany, or Ireland or the Iſle of Man, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Counrry of which the Salt is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Salt and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

—— if the Ship is not Forty Tons, the Goods are, on Importation, forfeited. VII.

Silk, thrown, of and from Italy, Sicily or Naples, if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, the Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

Skins, Goat, raw or undreſſed, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

Snuff, if the Ship is not One Hundred and Twenty Tons, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

Spicery, viz. Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

Spirits, if not brought in Ships of upwards of One Hundred Tons, (except Spirits of the Britiſh Sugar Plantations, which may be brought in Ships of Seventy Tons,) both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

——— Aqua Vitæ and Brandy-Wine, if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of

of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Corn is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Aqua Vitæ and Brandy-Wine and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Sugar, from any other Place than the Netherlands or Germany, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Sugar is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Sugar and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Tar, from any other Place than the Netherlands or Germany, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Tar is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Tar and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Tea from Europe, on Licence, when the Market is not ſupplied by the Eaſt India Company, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited. } VII.

Tobacco, if the Ship is not Britiſh or American *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

Note, Tobacco prohibited if not brought directly *from* America, except Spaniſh, Portugueze or Iriſh, and except Tobacco, under certain Regulations, from the Weſt Indies; and Tobacco likewiſe prohibited, being wholly or in part *manufactured*, except Spaniſh or Portugueze, and alſo except Snuff.

——— If the Ship is not One Hundred and Twenty Tons, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

Vinegar, if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Vinegar is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the

Tables

uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Vinegar and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Wine, from any other Place than the Netherlands or Germany, (being prohibited from thoſe Places) if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Wine is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Wine and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

But Note, That Rheniſh Wine may be imported, as alſo Hungary Wine from Hamburgh, or any Wine of Hungary, the Auſtrian Dominions or Germany, from the Auſtrian Netherlands, or any Place ſubject to the Emperor of Germany or Houſe of Auſtria; and that Wine of France and Holland may likewiſe be imported from the Dominions of the French King or States General.

——— If the Ship is not upwards of Sixty Tons, both Ship and Goods are forfeited on Importation. } VII.

Wood, viz. Deal Boards and Fir Timber, of and from *Germany*, if the Ship is not Britiſh *built*, and legally navigated, both Ship and Goods are, on Importation, forfeited.

——— Maſts, Timber or Boards, if the Ship is not Britiſh, and legally navigated, or not of the *Built* of ſome Country in Europe, belonging to the Sovereign of that Country of which the Wood is the Produce, or of the *Built* of the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, and legally navigated, the Wood and Ship are, on Importation, forfeited.

Note, Deal Boards and Fir Timber from the *Netherlands or Germany* prohibited, except of Germany FROM thence.

Secondly as to the GOODS.

Arrangoes. See Goods Eaſt India.

Aſhes, Pot, from the Netherlands or Germany, on Importation forfeited, and alſo the Ship.

Beef, for Sale, except ſalted from Ireland, on Importation forfeited, and alſo the Ship. } III.

Bonnets

Bonnets. See Hats.
Cambrick, from other Places than the Dominions of the French King, if not brought into London, and there by Licence from the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship. } VII.

Cattle, great, Sheep or Swine, for Sale, (except Six Hundred Head yearly from the Iſle of Man to Cheſter, or the Members thereof, and except Cattle from Ireland) forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship. } III.
Cheeſe, from Ireland, for Sale, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

Corn, ground, except Wheat Meal, Wheat Flour, and Oatmeal, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship. } I.
Cowries. See Goods, Eaſt-India.

Goods of Aſia, Africa or America, if not brought from the Place of the Growth or Production, or the uſual Port of Shipping for Tranſportation, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

EXCEPT,

1ſt. Oil of Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, and Nutmegs.
2d. Goods of the Streights or Levant, from the uſual Places of Lading: But Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, of Aſia, muſt be brought from thoſe Places in the Streights or Levant which are within the Grand Seignior's Dominions; and ſuch Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn as may be imported from the ſaid Dominions, ſhall, after airing in the Lazarets of Ancona, &c. (as required where there is no Bill of Health,) and being re-ſhipped on Board the SAME SHIP from whence landed, BE, on Importation, deemed to be imported from the Grand Seignior's Dominions. } VII.
3d. Eaſt-India Commodities, from the uſual Places of Lading in thoſe Seas to the South and Eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope.
4th. Goods of the Spaniſh and Portugueze Plantations, from Spain, Portugal, the Azores, or Madeira or Canary Iſlands.
5th. Bullion.
6th. Prize Goods.
7th. Perſian Goods from Ruſſia.
8th. Gum Senega from Europe.

9th,

Tables.

9th. Cochineal, Indigo, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, and Nutmegs, from any Place.

10th. Callicoes and other East-India Goods prohibited to be worn, Cowries and Arrangoes from any Part of Europe *not within* His Majesty's Dominions.

11th. Morocco Goods from Gibraltar.

12th. Tea from Europe, when the East-India Company do not supply the Market.

13th. Cotton Wool, raw or undressed Goat Skins, from any Place.

14th. Diamonds, Jewels, Pearls, precious Stones, and Bullion, which are under *no Restriction* of Importation.

15th. CERTAIN MANUFACTURES, &c. of and from France and Holland, such as Turnery, Cabinet Ware, &c. which may be *manufactured* from the Produce of Africa or America, the Importation of which, without special Permission, would be contrary to 19 Geo. III. c. 48. See Table VII. Goods 3.

See the Exceptions more at large after Goods 1, 2, 3.

Goods, East-India, prohibited to be worn, and Cowries and Arrangoes from any Part of Europe *not in His Majesty's Dominions*, may be imported for the African Trade, but if brought without Licence, forfeited, and also the Ship. } VII.

——— of Morocco, from Gibraltar, if not accompanied with a Certificate of having been legally brought into Gibraltar, forfeited on Importation, and also the Ship.

——— of Persia, from Russia, if not imported by Persons free of the Russia Company, forfeited, and also the Ship.

——— from the Isle of Man, not being the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the Island, forfeited on Importation, and also the Ship.

Grocery, (except Anniseeds, by long Usage,) from the Netherlands or Germany, forfeited on Importation, and also the Ship.

Gum Senega, from Europe, if not imported by British Subjects, forfeited on Importation, and also the Ship.

Hats or Bonnets of Bast, Straw, Chip, Cane or Horse-

hair,

Tables.

hair, or Platting or Manufactures for making Hats or Bonnets, if brought into any other Port than London, or there without being packed in Bales or Tubs, each containing Seventy-five Dozen Hats or Bonnets, and Two Hundred and Twenty-four Pounds Weight of Platting, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship, if not exceeding Fifty Tons. VII.

Lamb, for Sale, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship. III.

Malt, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship. I.

Mutton, for Sale, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship. III.

Olive Oil, from the Netherlands or Germany, (except of and from France and Holland) on Importation forfeited, and alſo the Ship.

Pitch, from the Netherlands or Germany, on Importation forfeited, and alſo the Ship. VII.

Platting for Hats, &c. See Hats.

Pork, for Sale, (except Bacon, and alſo ſalted Pork from Ireland,) forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship. III.

Roſin, from the Netherlands or Germany on Importation forfeited, and alſo the Ship.

Salt, from the Netherlands, Germany, Ireland, or the Iſle of Man, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

Snuff, if not brought in Hogſheads or Caſks containing Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Weight, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

—— if not brought into London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Cowes, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Hull, Newcaſtle, Port Glaſgow, Greenock, and Leith, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship. VII.

—— Work, on Importation forfeited, and alſo the Ship. I.

Spicery, (except Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, and Mace, which may be brought from *any* Country by Licence) from the Netherlands or Germany, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

—— By Licence: If not brought in Packages as follow, viz. Cinnamon in Bales containing Seventy Pounds each, and Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace in Caſks containing VII.

Tables.

taining Three Hundred Pounds each, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

Spirits, except Rum of the Britiſh Plantations, and Arrack, if not brought in Caſks of One Hundred Gallons, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

——— from Europe, if not brought in Caſks of Sixty Gallons, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

——— from the Iſle of Man, on Importation forfeited, and alſo the Ship.

Tar, from the Netherlands or Germany, on Importation forfeited, and alſo the Ship.

Tea, from Europe, may be imported when the Eaſt India Company do not ſupply the Market; but, if brought without Licence, forfeited, and alſo the Ship, on Importation.

Tobacco, from the Netherlands or Germany, or from any Place other than the Britiſh Plantations or United States in *America*, (except Spaniſh, Portugueze and Iriſh Tobacco, and Tobacco from the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, having been legally brought into the ſaid Iſlands from the United States of America) forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship. } VII.

——— if not brought into London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Cowes, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Hull, Newcaſtle, Port Glaſgow, Greenock, and Leith, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

——— except Spaniſh or Portugueze, and alſo except Snuff, if brought either wholly or in Part manufactured, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

——— if not brought in Hogſheads or Caſks containing Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds Weight, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

——— Stalks, manufactured or unmanufactured, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

——— Stalk Flour, forfeited on Importation, and alſo the Ship.

Wine, from the Netherlands or Germany, on Importation forfeited, and alſo the Ship.

But Note, That Rheniſh Wine may be imported, as alſo Hungary Wine from Hamburgh, or any

Wine.

Wine of Hungary, the Auſtrian Dominions or Germany, from the Auſtrian Netherlands, or any Place ſubject to the Emperor of Germany or Houſe of Auſtria; and that Wine of France and Holland may likewiſe be imported from the Dominions of the French King or States General.

Wood, from the Netherlands or Germany, on Importation forfeited, and alſo the Ship; except Deal Boards and Fir Timber, of and from Germany, by Britiſh Subjects. VII.

Note, That in many Caſes the Offence may be in *both* Ship and Goods, as in the Caſe of Spirits, if the *Ship* ſhould be under *Tonnage*, and the *Caſks* not of a legal Size. So in the Caſe of Snuff, &c.

A LIST of GOODS

Allowed to be imported Duty free, with the Conditions, Regulations and Reſtrictions on which the Exemption from Duty depends.

Note, TO avoid Repetition, it will be neceſſary for the Reader to obſerve, in peruſing the following Liſt, that it muſt be underſtood to apply only to Caſes where the Importations are LEGAL; for if any of the Articles are imported contrary to the Act of Navigation, or any other Act ſtated in the *Liſts of Goods prohibited to be imported*, they will become forfeited.

Note alſo, That by the Order in Council regulating the Trade with the *United States of America*, it is directed, that any *unmanufactured* Goods, which are not prohibited to be imported, (except Oil, Blubber, Whale-fins and Spermaceti) as alſo any Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Pot Aſh, Pearl Aſh and Indico, being the Growth or Production of the United States of America, may be imported *directly* from thence, in Britiſh or American *built* Ships, *legally navigated*, upon Payment of ſuch Duties as the like Sorts of Goods are ſubject to, on Importation from the *Britiſh Iſlands or Plantations in America*; notwithſtanding ſuch Goods or the Ships may *not be* accompanied with the CERTIFICATES or other Documents heretofore required by Law: So that, according to this Order in Council, if any of the aforeſaid Articles are *not* charged with Duty from the *Britiſh Iſlands*, they may be imported *Duty free* from the *United States*. See the Order in Council at large, in the Notes and Obſervations preceding Table I. in the Liſt of Goods prohibited to be imported.

And Note likewiſe, That by 30 Geo. III. c. 29, Goods of the Growth of *Countries bordering* on Quebec, brought into that Province by Land or Inland Navigation, may be imported into Great Britain Duty free, if ſuch Sort of Goods, of *the Produce of Quebec*, were Duty free on Importation. But a Certificate, under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Comptroller and Naval Officer of Quebec, muſt be produced, certifying, that ſuch Goods were legally brought into Quebec by Land or Inland Navigation.

	ACTS.
Alderney. Any Goods, Wares or Merchandize (except Salt, of the Growth, Production and Manufacture of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark* or ALDERNEY, may be imported Duty free, (except ſuch Exciſe or other Duty as may be due for the *like Goods*, of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of *Great Britain*) upon *Certificates* from the reſpective Governors, Lieutenants or Deputy Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the Time being, AND OATHS before the Magiſtrates of JERSEY AND GUERNSEY reſpectively, that the ſame were of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of the *ſaid Iſlands*, or either of them. But no Goods, the Growth, Production or Manufacture of any Foreign Nation or Country, having been lawfully imported into the ſaid Iſlands, nor ſuch Foreign Goods as ſhall or may be, in Part or fully, *manufactured* in the ſaid Iſlands by the People thereof, ſhall be exempt from Duty on Importation into Great Britain.	3 Geo. I. c. 4. 5 Geo. I. c. 18.
Anchor Stocks. See Wood.	
Annotto, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation; and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	8 Geo. I. c. 15.
Archelia. See Orchelia.	
Argoil, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	8 Geo. I. c. 15.

ACTS.

Aſhes. Pot and Pearl Aſhes, made in and imported from His Majeſty's Colonies in America, are Duty free, provided a due Entry (expreſſing the Packages, Marks and Numbers, with the Quantities and Qualities) be made at the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Time of Importation, and provided that the Aſhes be landed in the Preſence of and examined by the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe; and provided alſo, that before clearing out of the Ship from the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations, the Merchant, or other Perſon loading the ſame, ſhall make Oath before the Collector and Comptroller of the Cuſtoms, and Naval Officer, or any Two of them, at the Port of Exportation, that the Aſhes ſhipped are bonâ fide of the Product and Manufacture of ſome or one of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, expreſſing the exact Quantity, the Pariſh or Place in ſuch Plantation where the ſame was made, and by whom. And the Maſter of the Ship ſhall bring with him a *Certificate* from ſuch Collector, Comptroller and Naval Officer, or any Two of them, under their Hands and Seals of Office, expreſſing the Marks and Number of the Caſks or Packages, the Weight and Tale of the Aſhes contained therein, the Name and Place of Abode of the Exporter, and the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon who ſhall have ſworn the Goods to have been the Product and Manufacture of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations; which Certificate the Maſter of the Ship ſhall, on his Arrival, deliver to the Collector, Comptroller, or other Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms, at or before the Entry of the Aſhes, and at the ſame Time ſhall make

24 Geo. II. c. 51.

Oath,

	ACTS.
Oath, before the ſaid Collector, &c. that the ſaid Caſks and Parcels and Goods contained in ſuch Certificate, are the ſame Caſks and Parcels and Goods as were taken on Board in the ſaid Britiſh Colonies or Plantations.	
Bacon. Salted Bacon from Ireland may be imported Duty free.	8 Geo. III. c. 9. 16 Geo. III. c. 8.
Balks. See Wood.	
Bar Iron. See Iron.	
Battons. See Wood.	
Bay-Yarn. See Yarn.	
Beech. See Wood.	
Beef. Salted Beef from Ireland may be imported Duty free.	8 Geo. III. c. 9. 16 Geo. III. c. 8.
Beſtials. See Man, Iſle of.	
Blubber. See Greenland.	
Boards. Bow Staves. Bowſprits. Boxwood. — See Wood.	
Brazil. Brazilletto. Broom Spars. — See Wood.	
Bullion, or Foreign Coin, of Gold or Silver, may be imported Duty free.	27 Geo. III. c. 13.
Butter, ſalted, from Ireland, may be imported Duty free.	8 Geo. III. c. 9. 16 Geo. III. c. 8.
Cakes. See Rape Cakes.	
Calve Skins. See Skins.	
Cant Spars. See Wood.	
Capravens. See Wood.	
Cattle, from Ireland, may be imported Duty free.	5 Geo. III. c. 10. 16 Geo. III. c. 9.
—— See Hides.	
Clap Boards. See Wood.	
Clap Holts. See Wood.	
Cochineal, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry, (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in	8 Geo. I. c. 15.

	ACTS.
the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	
Coin. See Bullion.	
Cotton Wool. See Wool Cotton.	
——— Yarn. See Wool Yarn.	
Deals. See Wood.	
Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, and all other precious Stones and Jewels, may be imported Duty free.	27 Geo. III. c. 13.
Drugs, viz. Gum Sticklac, Madder Roots, Sal Ammoniacum, Sal Gem, Saunders red, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	8 Geo. I. c. 15.
—— Spermaceti, may be imported Duty free, on the Requiſites of the Acts for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Southern Fiſheries being duly performed.	
See Greenland Fiſhery, and Southern Whale Fiſhery.	
Ebony. See Wood.	
Emeralds. See Diamonds.	
Eſtridge Wool. See Wool.	
Fernanbuck. See Wood.	
Fir Wood, Fire ditto. See Wood.	
Fiſh, Lobſters, Turbots, may be imported Duty free, in any Ship, and by any Perſon.	1 Geo. I. ſtat. 2. c. 18.
—— freſh caught, and taken by Britiſh Subjects, may be imported in Britiſh built Ships, legally navigated, Duty free.	27 Geo. III. c. 18.
—— See Spermaceti.	
——— Greenland.	
Fiſhing-Nets. See Rags.	
Flax, rough or undreſſed, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing	

the

the Quantities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	4 Geo. II. c. 27.
Flax, Any Sort of Hemp or Flax, and all the Production thereof, as Thread, Yarn and Linen, not being chequered, ſtriped, printed, painted, ſtained or dyed, of the MANUFACTURE of Ireland, may be imported by the Natives of England or Ireland into England, directly from Ireland, Duty free, the Maſter of the Veſſel bringing with him a *Certificate* from the Chief Officer in Ireland, at the Port of Shipping, expreſſing the Marks, Numbers, Tale or Weight of the Species in each Bale or Parcel mentioned in the Bill of Lading, the Name and Place of Abode of the Exporters from Ireland, the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon who ſhall have ſworn the Goods to be bonâ fide the *Manufacture* of Ireland, without Fraud or Covin, and where and to whom in England conſigned: And the Maſter of the Veſſel, on Arrival in England, ſhall make *Oath*, that the Bales, Parcels and Goods therein contained, are the ſaid Bales, Parcels and Goods taken on Board by virtue of the ſaid Certificate ſo to be produced.	7 & 8 W. III. c. 39. 16 Geo. II. c. 26.
Fuſtic. See Wood.	
Galls, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	8 Geo. I. c. 15.
Geldings. See Cattle.	
——— Hides.	
Goats Hair. See Hair.	

Goats

ACTS.

Goats Skins. See Skins.

—— Wool. See Hair.

Goods of Alderney, Guernſey, Jerſey, Sark and Man, See Alderney, Guernſey, Jerſey, Sark and Man.

Greaſe, unmanufactured into Candles or Soap, may be imported Duty free, ſo as due Entry (expreſſing the Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe. — 7 Geo. III. c. 12. 10 Geo. III. c. 8. 13 Geo. III. c. 5. 16 Geo. III. c. 12. 19 Geo. III. c. 22. 22 Geo. III. c. 20. 26 Geo. III. c. 53. 29 Geo. III. c. 55. 32 Geo. III. c. 36.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue until the End of the next Seſſion after the 25th of March, 1794.

Greenland Seas. Whale Fins, Oil, Blubber, Seal Oil, Seal Skins, or any Produce of Seals or other Fiſh or Creatures taken in the Greenland Seas or Davis's Streights, or Seas adjacent, may be imported Duty free, on the Requiſites of the Acts for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Southern Fiſheries being duly performed.

See Greenland Fiſhery.

See Southern Whale Fiſhery.

Guernſey. Any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes (except Salt) of the Growth, Production and Manufacture of *Jerſey*, GUERNSEY, *Sark* or *Alderney*, may be imported Duty free, (except ſuch Exciſe or other Duty as may be due for the *like Goods* of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of *Great Britain*) upon *Certificate* from the reſpective Governors, Lieutenants, or Deputy Governors or Commanders in Chief for the Time being, and *Oaths* before the Magiſtrates of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey* reſpectively, that the ſame were of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of the ſaid Iſlands, or either of them; but no Goods, the — 3 Geo. I. c. 4. 5 Geo. I. c. 18.

Growth

	ACT.
Growth, Production or Manufacture of any Foreign Nation or Country, having been lawfully imported into the ſaid Iſlands, nor ſuch foreign Goods as ſhall or may be, in Part or fully, *manufactured* in the ſaid Iſlands by the People thereof, ſhall be exempt from Duty on Importation into Great Britain.	
Guinea Wood. See Wood.	
Gum Sticklac. See Drugs.	
Handſpikes. See Wood.	
Hair, viz. Goats Hair, or Turkey Goats Wool, may be imported Duty free.	24 Geo. III. ſeſſ. 2. c. 21.
Head Matter, taken and caught in any Part of the Ocean, may be imported Duty free, on the Requiſites of the Acts for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Southern Fiſheries being duly performed.	
See Greenland Fiſhery.	
See Southern Whale Fiſhery.	
Headings. See Wood.	
Hemp and Flax, and all the Productions thereof, as Thread, Yarn and Linen, not being chequered, ſtriped, printed, painted, ſtained or dyed, of the MANUFACTURE of Ireland, may be imported by the Natives of England or Ireland into England, directly from Ireland, Duty free, the Maſter of the Veſſel bringing with him a *Certificate* from the Chief Officer in Ireland at the Port of Shipping, expreſſing the Marks, Numbers, Tale or Weight of the Species in each Bale or Parcel mentioned in the Bill of Lading, the Name and Place of Abode of the Exporters from Ireland, the Name and Place of Abode, of the Perſon who ſhall have ſworn the Goods to be bonâ fide the *Manufacture* of Ireland, without Fraud or Covin, and where and to whom in England conſigned: And the Maſter of the Veſſel,	7 & 8 W. III. c. 39. 16 Geo. II. c. 26.

ACTS.

on Arrival in England, ſhall make *Oath*, that the Bales, Parcels and Goods therein contained, are the ſaid Bales, Parcels and Goods taken on Board by virtue of the ſaid Certificate ſo to be produced.

Hemp, Water-rotted, bright and clean, the Produce of the Britiſh Plantations in America, may be imported Duty free. — 8 Geo. I. c. 12.

Hides. Raw or undreſſed Hides, of Steers, Cows, or any other Cattle, of what Kind ſoever, (except Horſes, Mares or Geldings) may be imported from Ireland, or the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, Duty free, provided that a due Entry be made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and that the Hides be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe. — 9 Geo. III. c. 39. 14 Geo. III. c. 86. 21 Geo. III. c. 29. 27 Geo. III. c. 36. 32 Geo. III. c. 36.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue till the End of the next Seſſion after June 1, 1796.

Hog's Lard. See Lard.

Hoops. See Wood.

Horſes. See Cattle.

——— Hides.

Jamaica Wood. See Wood.

Jerſey. Any Goods, Wares or Merchandize (except Salt) of the Growth, Production and Manufacture of JERSEY, *Guernſey*, *Sark* or *Alderney*, may be imported Duty free, (except ſuch Exciſe or other Duty as may be due for the *like Goods* of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of *Great-Britain*) upon *Certificates* from the reſpective Governors, Lieutenants or Deputy Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the Time being, and *Oaths* before the Magiſtrates of Jerſey and Guernſey reſpectively, that the ſame were of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of the ſaid — 3 Geo. I. c. 4. 5 Geo. II. c. 18.

Iſlands,

	ACTS.
Iſlands, or either of them: But no Goods the Growth, Production or Manufacture of any Foreign Nation or Country, having been lawfully imported into the ſaid Iſlands, nor ſuch foreign Goods as ſhall or may be in Part or fully *manufactured* in the ſaid Iſlands by the People thereof, ſhall be exempt from Duty on Importation into Great-Britain.	
Jewels. See Diamonds.	
Indigo may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	8 Geo. I. c. 15.
Iriſh Wool. See Wool.	
Iron. Bar Iron and Pig Iron made in His Majeſty's Colonies in America, may be imported from thence Duty free, provided ſuch Iron ſhall be ſtamped with ſome Mark, denoting the Colony or Place where the ſame was made, and provided the Merchant or other Perſon loading the ſame in America, ſhall, before clearing the Ship, make *Oath* before the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, Collector and Comptroller of the the Cuſtoms, and Naval Officer, or any Two of them, that the Iron ſhipped (the true Weight whereof ſhall in ſuch Oath be expreſſed) was made at within the Colony of ; in which Oath alſo the Name of the Perſon to whom the Iron ſhall be ſold or conſigned ſhall be expreſſed; and thereupon the ſaid Governor, &c. or any two of them, ſhall deliver to ſuch Merchant, &c. ſo making Oath, a *Certificate*, under their Hands and Seals of Office, of ſuch Oath having been made before them;	23 Geo. II. c. 29. 30 Geo. II. c. 16.

	ACTS.
which Certificate ſhall be produced to the Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms at the Ports of Importation, and *Oath* ſhall be made before ſuch Officer, by the Maſter of the Veſſel, that the Iron ſo imported is the ſame mentioned in the ſaid Certificate.	
Junk. See Rags.	
Lambs Wool. See Wool.	
Lard. Hogs Lard, unmanufactured into Candles or Soap, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	7 Geo. III. c. 12. 10 Geo. III. c. 8. 13 Geo. III. c. 5. 16 Geo. III. c. 12. 19 Geo. III. c. 22. 22 Geo. III. c. 20. 26 Geo. III. c. 53. 29 Geo. III. c. 55. 32 Geo. II. c. 36.
Note, A temporary Law, to continue 'till the End of the next Seſſion after the 25th of March, 1794.	
Lath Wood. See Wood.	
Lignum Vitæ. See Wood.	
Linen. Hemp and Flax and all the Productions thereof, as Thread, Yarn and Linen, not being chequered, ſtriped, printed, painted, ſtained or dyed, of the MANUFACTURE of Ireland, may be imported by the Natives of England or Ireland into England, directly from Ireland, Duty free, the Maſter of the Veſſel bringing with him a *Certificate* from the Chief Officer in Ireland at the Port of Shipping, expreſſing the Marks, Numbers, Tale or Weight of the Species in each Bale or Parcel mentioned in the Bill of Lading, the Name and Place of Abode of the Exporters from Ireland, the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon who ſhall have ſworn the Goods to be bonâ fide the *Manufacture* of Ireland, without Fraud or Covin, and where and to whom in England conſigned.	7 & 8 W. III. c. 39. 16 Geo. II. c. 26.

And the Maſter of the Veſſel, on Arrival in England, ſhall make *Oath*, that the Bales, Parcels and Goods therein contained are the ſaid Bales, Parcels and Goods taken on Board, by virtue of the ſaid Certificate ſo to be produced.

Linen Yarn. See Yarn.

Litmus, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe. — 8 Geo. I. c. 15.

Lobſters. See Fiſh.

Logwood. Lumber. } See Wood.

Madder, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe. — 8 Geo. I. c. 15.

Madder Roots. See Drugs.

Mahogany. See Wood.

Man, Iſle of. Beſtials, or any Goods, Wares and Merchandize, the Growth, Production or Manufacture of the Iſle of Man, (except Woollen Manufactures, Beer and Ale) may be imported Duty free, (except ſuch Exciſe or other Duty as may be due for the *like Goods*, of the Growth, Production and Manufacture of *Great Britain*) provided the Maſter of the Ship ſhall bring with him a *Certificate* from the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Commander in Chief or Chief Magiſtrate, that *Oath* has been made before him or them, in the Preſence of the Officers of the Cuſtoms for the Port of Shipping, that the ſame are the Growth,

Production or Manufacture of the ſaid Iſland; which Certificate ſhall be atteſted by the ſaid Officer of the Cuſtoms, and ſhall expreſs the Number and Tale of ſuch Beſtials, with the Marks and Weight of the Species of Goods in each Bale or Parcel mentioned in the Bill of Lading, the Name and Place of Abode of the Exporter from the Iſle of Man, and the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon who ſhall have made the Oath as aforeſaid, and where and to whom conſigned in Great Britain. And the Maſter of the Ship ſhall make *Oath* before the Principal Officer at the Port of Importation, that the ſaid Beſtials, Bales and Parcels, and the Goods therein contained, are the ſame that were taken on Board by virtue of the ſaid Certificate ſo to be produced. But this Act ſhall not extend to allow the Importation of any Goods or Commodities, the Growth or Production of any Foreign Nation or Country, which may be in Part or fully *manufactured* in the ſaid Iſland (except Linen manufactured and made there of Hemp or Flax, not being the Produce of the Iſland.

5 Geo. III. c. 43.

Note, By 20 Geo. III. c. 42, after reciting the Inconvenience of making Proof before the GOVERNOR, &c. and obtaining the Certificate as required by 5 Geo. III. c. 43. it is enacted, that the ſaid OATH required to be taken before the GOVERNOR, &c. may be adminiſtered by the COLLECTOR, COMPTROLLER, OR CHIEF OFFICER OF REVENUE, at the Port or Place in the Iſland where ſuch Goods or Beſtials ſhall be ſhipped; and ſuch COLLECTOR, &c. is to grant a CERTIFICATE, in

the

	ACTS.
the Form and to the Effect required by the ſaid Act, under *his* Hand and Seal of Office.	
Mares. See Cattle.	
—— See Hides.	
Maſts. See Wood.	
Neats Tongues of Ireland. See Beef.	
Nets, Fiſhing. See Rags.	
Nicarugna. See Wood.	
Oak Planks. } See Wood. Oars. }	
Oil, Blubber, &c. may be imported Duty free, on the Requiſites of the Acts for the Encouragement of the Greenland, Southern and Newfoundland Fiſheries being duly performed.	
—— See Greenland Fiſhery, Southern Whale Fiſhery, and Newfoundland Fiſhery.	
Olive Wood. See Wood.	
Orchal, Orchella or Archella, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	8 Geo. I. c. 15.
Oyſters. See Fiſh.	
Paper. } See Rags. Paſteboard. }	
Pearls. See Diamonds.	
Pearl Aſhes. See Aſhes.	
Pig Iron. See Iron.	
Pipe Boards. } See Wood. Pipe Holts. } Plank. }	
Polonia Wool. See Wool.	
Pork. Salted Pork from Ireland may be } be imported Duty free. }	8 Geo. III. c. 9. 16 Geo. III. c. 8.
Pot Aſhes. See Aſhes.	
Precious Stones. See Diamonds.	

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Rags. Old Ropes or Junks, or old Fiſhing Nets, fit only for making Paſteboard or Paper, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that purpoſe. — 11 Geo. I. c. 7.

Rape Cakes, or Cakes made of Rape Seed, commonly uſed for the Purpoſe of Manure, may be imported from Ireland, or the Britiſh Provinces, Colonies and Plantations in North America, Duty free. — 15 Geo. III. c. 34. 30 Geo. III. c. 41.

Red Wood. See Wood.

Red Wool. See Wool.

Ropes, old. See Rags.

Round Wood. See Wood.

Rubies. See Diamonds.

Safflower may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe. — 8 Geo. III. c. 15.

Sago Powder may be imported from His Majeſty's Colonies in North America, Duty free.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue till the 1ſt of December, 1796. — 7 Geo. III. c. 30. 8 Geo. III. c. 2. 9 Geo. III. c. 4. 13 Geo. III. c. 7. 21 Geo. III. c. 29.

Sal Ammoniacum. } See Drugs.
Sal Gem. }

Sark. Any Goods, Wares or Merchandize (except Salt) of the Growth, Production and Manufacture of *Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, SARK or *Alderney*, may be imported Duty free (except ſuch Exciſe or other Duty as may be due for the *like Goods* of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of *Great Britain*) upon *Certificates* from the reſpective Governors, Lieutenants or

Deputy

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Deputy Governors, or Commanders in Chief for the Time being, and *Oaths* before the Magiſtrates of Jerſey and Guernſey reſpectively, that the ſame were of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of the ſaid Iſlands or either of them, but no Goods, the Growth, Production or Manufacture of any Foreign Nation or Country, having been lawfully imported into the ſaid Iſlands, nor ſuch foreign Goods as ſhall or may be in Part or fully *manufactured* in the ſaid Iſlands by the People thereof, ſhall be exempt from Duty on Importation into Great Britain.	3 Geo. I. c. 4. 5 Geo. I. c. 18.
Saunders, red See Drugs.	
Seal Skins. See Skins.	
Seed, viz. Linſeed, may be imported Duty free.	3 Geo. I. c. 7.
Sheep. See Cattle.	
Sheeps Wool. See Wool.	
Shumac, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	8 Geo. I. c. 15.
Silk, raw, the Growth and Culture of any of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in America, may be imported directly from thence into the Port of London Duty free, provided due Entry (expreſſing the Package, Marks and Numbers, with the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made at the Time of Importation thereof, and provided the ſame be landed in the Preſence of, and examined by, the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe: And provided alſo, that before clearing the Ship from the Britiſh Colonies, the Merchant or other Perſon loading the Silk ſhall make *Oath* before the Collector and Comptroller of the	

Cuſtoms

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Cuſtoms and Naval Officer, or any two of them, at the Port of Exportation, that the Silk ſhipped (expreſſing the Quantity) is bonâ fide the Growth and Culture of ſome or One of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, expreſſing the Pariſh or Place where ſuch Silk was cultivated and produced, and by whom, producing ſuch Perſon's Oath made thereto before the Governor of ſuch Iſland or Province, or before the next Juſtice of the Peace. And the Maſter of the Ship ſhall bring with him a *Certificate* from ſuch Collector, Comptroller and Naval Officer, or any Two of them, under the Hands and Seals of Office, expreſſing the Marks, Numbers, Tale and Weight of the Silk in ſuch Bale, Parcel or Package ſhipped, with the Name and Place of Abode of the Exporter, and of the Perſon making Oath to the Goods being of the Growth and Culture of the Britiſh Colonies, and the Name of the Perſon to whom conſigned in London; which Certificate the Maſter ſhall, on his Arrival, deliver to the Collector or Chief Officer of the Cuſtoms at or before Entry; and at the ſame Time ſhall make *Oath* before ſuch Collector, &c. that the ſaid Bales and Parcels and Goods contained in ſuch Certificate are the ſame Bales, Parcels and Goods as were taken on Board in the ſaid Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America. — 23 Geo. II. c. 20.

Skins. Calve Skins raw or undreſſed may be imported from Ireland, or the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, Duty free, provided that a due Entry be made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and that the Skins — 9 Geo. III. c. 39. 14 Geo. III. c. 86. 21 Geo. III. c. 29. 27 Geo. III. c. 36. 32 Geo. III. c. 36.

be

be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue 'till the End of the next Seſſions after June 1, 1796.

Skins, viz. Goat Skins. Raw or undreſſed Goat Skins may be imported from any Place, in Britiſh built Ships legally navigated, Duty free, ſo as due Entry be made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and the Skins be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe. — 15 Geo. III. c. 35. 31 Geo. III. c. 43.

—— Seal Skins, Oil, Blubber, &c. may be imported Duty free, on the Requiſites of the Acts for the Encouragement of the Greenland, Southern and Newfoundland Fiſheries being duly performed.

See Greenland Fiſhery, Southern Whale Fiſhery, and Newfoundland Fiſhery.

Soapers Waſte may be imported Duty free. — 18 Geo. II. c. 22.

Spaniſh Wool. See Wool.

Spermaceti. See Drugs.

Spars.
Speckled Wood.
Spokes for Wheels.
Staves.
} See Wood.

Stones, precious. See Diamonds.

Sweet Wood. See Wood.

Tallow. Hogs Lard and Greaſe, unmanufactured into Candles or Soap, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe. — 7 Geo. III. c. 12. 10 Geo. III. c. 18. 13 Geo. III. c. 5. 16 Geo. III. c. 12. 19 Geo. III. c. 22. 22 Geo. III. c. 20. 26 Geo. III. c. 53. 29 Geo. III. c. 55. 32 Geo. III. c. 36.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue 'till the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament after the 25th of March, 1794.

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Thread. Hemp and Flax, and all the Productions thereof, as Thread, Yarn and Linen, not being chequered, ſtriped, printed, painted, ſtained or dyed, of the MANUFACTURE of Ireland, may be imported by the Natives of England or Ireland into England, directly from Ireland, Duty free; the Maſter of the Veſſel bringing with him a *Certificate* from the Chief Officer in Ireland at the Port of Shipping, expreſſing the Marks, Numbers, Tale or Weight of the Species contained in each Bale or Parcel mentioned in the Bill of Lading, the Name and Place of Abode of the Exporter from Ireland, the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon who ſhall have ſworn the Goods to be bonâ fide the Manufacture of Ireland, without Fraud or Covin, and where and to whom in England conſigned. And the Maſter of the Veſſel, on Arrival in England, ſhall make *Oath*, that the Bales, Parcels and Goods therein contained, are the ſaid Bales, Parcels and Goods taken on Board, by virtue of the ſaid Certificate ſo to be produced. — 7 & 8 W. III. c. 39. 16 Geo. II. c. 26.

Timber. } See Wood.
Trunnels. }

Turbots. See Fiſh.

Turkey Goats Wool. See Wool.

Ufors. See Wood.

Valonea may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe. — 8 Geo. I. c. 15.

Vermicelli may be imported from His Majeſty's Colonies in North America, Duty free. — 7 Geo. III. c. 30. 8 Geo. III. c. 2. 9 Geo. III. c. 4. 13 Geo. III. c. 7. 21 Geo. III. c. 29.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue 'till the 29th of December, 1796.

Wainſcot.

Wainſcot. See Wood.	
Whale Fins may be imported Duty free, on the Requiſites of the Acts for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Southern Fiſheries being duly performed.	
—— See Greenland Fiſhery.	
—— See Southern Whale Fiſhery.	
White Boards. See Wood.	
Wood, viz. Brazil or Fernan Buck Wood, and Braziletto or Jamaica Wood, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	8 Geo. I. c. 15.
— Ebony UNMANUFACTURED, being the Growth and Product of Africa, may be imported Duty free.	27 Geo. III. c. 32.
— Fuſtic, Logwood, Nicaragua Wood, and Red or Guinea Wood, may be imported Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	8 Geo. I. c. 15.
— Any Sort of unmanufactured Wood, being of the Growth and Product of America, (except Maſts, Yards and Bowſprits) may be imported directly from thence Duty free, ſo as a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Qualities) be firſt made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and ſo as the ſame be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	11 Geo. III. c. 41.
— Any Sort of Wood, Plank or Timber, wrought or unwrought, (except	

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Maſts, Yards and Bowſprits:) Alſo any of the Goods called Lumber, hereinafter mentioned, viz. Deals of ſeveral Sorts, Timber Balks of ſeveral Sizes, Barrel Boards and Clap Boards, Pipe Boards or Pipe Holt, White Boards for Shoemakers, Broom or Cant Spars, Bow Staves, Capravens, Clap Holt, Ebony Wood, Headings for Pipes and for Hogſheads and Barrels, Hoops for Coopers, Oars, Pipe and Hide Staves, Barrel Staves, Firkin Staves, Trunnels, Speckled Wood, Sweet Wood, Small Spars, Oak-Plank and Wainſcot, being the Growth and Product of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, may be imported directly from thence Duty free.	8 Geo. I. c. 12. 16 Geo. II. c. 26. 24 Geo. II. c. 57. 31 Geo. II. c. 35. 4 Geo. III. c. 11. 12 Geo. III. c. 56. 19 Geo. III. c. 22. 26 Geo. III. c. 53.
Note, A temporary Law, to continue 'till the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament after the 29th of September, 1792.	
Wool, Cotton, of the Plantations, may be imported Duty free.	27 Geo. III. c. 13.
——— of any Sort, may be imported in Britiſh built Ships, legally navigated, from *any Place*, Duty free; provided a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantity) is made at the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and the Wool is landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.	6 Geo. III. c. 32.
Wool, viz. Eſtridge Wool, may be imported in a Britiſh built Ship Duty free.	
—— Iriſh Wool, combed or uncombed, —— Lambs Wool, —— Polonia Wool, —— Red Wool, —— Sheep's Wool, —— Spaniſh Wool, } Duty free.	27 Geo. III. c. 13.
—— Turkey Goats Wool. See Hair.	

Woollen Yarn. See Yarn.

Yards. See Wood.

Yarn, Cotton, of the Manufacture of Ireland, may be imported directly from thence Duty free, provided the Maſter of the Veſſel ſhall bring with him a *Certificate* from the Chief Officer of the Port or Place of Shipping in Ireland, expreſſing the Marks, Numbers, Tale or Weight of the Goods in each Bale or Package mentioned in the Bill of Lading, with the Name and Place of Abode of the Exporter, and the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon who ſhall have ſworn the Goods therein mentioned to have been bonâ fide the *Manufacture* of Ireland, without Fraud or Covin, and where and to whom conſigned in this Kingdom. And the Maſter of the Veſſel ſhall, on his Arrival, make *Oath* before the Collector or Principal Officer of the Cuſtoms at the Port of Importation, that the ſaid Bales, Parcels and Goods therein contained, are the ſame Bales, Parcels and Goods which were taken on Board, by virtue of the ſaid Certificate ſo to be produced. — 18 Geo. III. c. 56.

Yarn. Hemp and Flax, and all the Productions thereof, as Thread Yarn and Linen, not being chequered, ſtriped, printed, painted, ſtained or dyed, of the MANUFACTURE of Ireland, may be imported by the Natives of England or Ireland into England, directly from Ireland, Duty free, the Maſter of the Veſſel bringing with him a Certificate from the Chief Officer in Ireland at the Port of Shipping, expreſſing the Marks, Numbers, Tale or Weight of the Species in each Bale or Parcel mentioned in the Bill of Lading, the Name and Place of Abode of the Exporters from Ireland, — 7 & 8 W. III. c. 39. 16 Geo. II. c. 26.

the

ACTS.

the Name and Place of Abode of the Perſon who ſhall have ſworn the Goods to be bonâ fide the Manufacture of Ireland, without Fraud or Covin, and where and to whom in England conſigned; and the Maſter of the Veſſel, on Arrival in England, ſhall make *Oath*, that the Bales, Parcels and Goods therein contained are the ſaid Bales, Parcels and Goods taken on board by virtue of the ſaid Certificate ſo to be produced.

Yarn. Raw or brown Linen Yarn, made of Flax, may be imported in Britiſh built or Iriſh Ships, legally navigated, Duty free, provided a due Entry (expreſſing the Quantities and Species) be made in the Cuſtom-Houſe at the Port of Importation, and the Yarn be landed in the Preſence of the proper Officer appointed for that Purpoſe.

29 Geo. II. c. 15.
10 Geo. III. c. 38.
19 Geo. III. c. 27.
27 Geo. III. c. 36.
28 Geo. III. c. 29.
31 Geo. III. c. 43.

Note, A temporary Law, to continue 'till the End of the next Seſſion of Parliament, after the 24th of June, 1792.

—— Woollen or Bay Yarn, may be imported from Ireland in Britiſh or Iriſh built Ships, legally navigated, Duty free.

12 Geo. II. c. 21.
26 Geo. II. c. 11.



END OF VOL. I.